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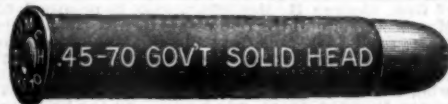
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Mention this paper.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN S. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., returned to Washington early in the week from a trip to New York City.

LIEUTENANT BOGARDUS ELDRIDGE, 10th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Ft. Lyon, Colo.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Warren, Mass., on Sunday, to spend a week's leave.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, visiting his family in Washington, will return to Fort Monroe next week.

LIEUTENANT L. H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on New Year's day on a short vacation.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, U. S. A., came to New York early in the week, stopping temporarily at the Grand Hotel.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT passed through New York City on Saturday last and made a long call upon Gen. Sherman.

LIEUTENANT C. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Old Point Comfort, Va., this week from a pleasant trip to Auburn, N. Y.

CAPTAIN CHARLES BIRD, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Va., was expected to visit Baltimore this week on business.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., superintendent of the recruiting, has taken up his residence at Governor's Island for the winter.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined this week at Fort Monroe, Va., from a pleasant holiday visit to Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT C. L. CORTELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, visiting at Hingham, Mass., will rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HAWTHORNE, 2d U. S. Art., and bride, who have been visiting in Newport, Ky., have returned to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.

LIEUTENANT B. C. MORSE, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Brady, visited old friends at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week, and received a cordial welcome.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHEATON, 23d U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from his trip to New York to be examined by a Retiring Board.

MRS. O'REILLY, wife of Major R. M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, U. S. Army, was called to Oswego, N. Y., early in the week by the serious illness of her father, Col. Pardee.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADGER, 6th U. S. Inf., who is in Boston on leave, will go to Governor's Island in a few days for examination by the Retiring Board there sitting.

LIEUTENANT W. S. ALEXANDER, 4th U. S. Art., who has been enjoying a fortnight's leave in New York City, was to start the latter part of this week for Fort Monroe.

CAPTAIN W. L. KNEEDLER, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, and bride were expected to arrive at West Point the latter part of this week. A hearty reception awaits them.

It was upon General Cooke's staff and not upon General Crook's, as stated last week, that Captain D. M. Scott, 1st U. S. Inf., served as A. D. C. from September, 1872, to October, 1872.

LIEUTENANT J. H. SHOLLENBERGER, 10th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Union, in succession to Adjutant E. H. Plummer, of the 10th, who has gone to Santa Fe.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, Colonel 1st U. S. Artillery, whose retirement for age Jan. 25 next leads the retired way for 1889, has taken a residence at Gormanstown, Pa. He is on leave until the day of his retirement.

LIEUTENANT A. C. SHARPE, 23d U. S. Inf., who has just won the gold medal of the Military Service Institution, is at present on college duty at Wooster, Ohio. He is an earnest military student and zealous in his profession.

The London *Athenaeum* devotes over a page to a review of General Sheridan's memoirs, which it treats as a notable contribution to recent literature and as a book which the British War Office can profit by in improving its own cavalry.

CAPTAIN J. F. WESTON, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., took charge of the Subsistence Depot at New Orleans, Dec. 24, in succession to Major W. H. Nash, U. S. A., who is still in New Orleans closing up his business, which he expects to complete this week.

GENERAL GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., of New York, has been elected chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Historical Society for the ensuing year. Prof. W. M. Postlethwaite, U. S. Army, of West Point, is also on one of the committees.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Major Edward James Spaulding, 4th U. S. Cav., says: "He was a gallant and faithful soldier, with a varied service of nearly 32 years in the Army—during which he was exposed to dangers and perils of every kind."

CAPTAIN J. T. MORRISON, U. S. Army, retired, who resides at Berkeley, Cal., takes a great interest in building up that charming and beautiful resort. It is said that the most delicate flowers bloom in the open air every month in the year, while the same grade of clothing is worn throughout the entire year.

The 12th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., having lost the services, by resignation, of one graduate of West Point, Col. James H. Jones, now takes unto itself, as colonel, another graduate in the person of Col. Thos. H. Barber, formerly of the 1st U. S. Artillery, who resigned from the Army July 1, 1885, being at that time A. D. C. to Gen. Hancock.

LIEUTENANT J. H. WEBER, Signal Office, U. S. A., is spending the winter at San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell, has been on a pleasant visit to San Francisco.

LIEUTENANTS L. M. KOEHLER and J. T. Haines, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth this week from holiday leaves.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MICHNER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, North from Fort Elliott, Texas, will return there about the end of January.

MAJOR EMIL ADAM, 5th U. S. Cav., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Union, changes base to Fort Stanton, N. M., as post commander.

CAPTAIN A. R. CHAPIN, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., will rejoin at Newport Barracks, Ky., next week from a visit to his parents at Englewood, Ill.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, 2d U. S. Artillery, expects soon to leave the East for St. Augustine to establish his headquarters at St. Francis Barracks.

The promotion of 1st Lt. R. F. Bates, 18th U. S. Inf., to captain will necessitate the appointment by Gen. Ruger of an aide de-camp to succeed him in that position.

Mr. W. W. RICHESON, a former teacher of Gen. Grant, died recently in Mayville, Ky. When Grant became President he tendered his old preceptor an office, which Mr. Richeson declined, saying that he would not exchange the work he loved for the highest office in the country.

The San Antonio *Express*, referring to General Stanley's recent experience with the civil authorities at Austin, says: "Lieut. Rambough, A.-D.-C., states they looked upon the whole matter in the light of a huge joke, and that nobody is worrying over the arrest to any extent."

A SUIT at law has been filed against Commissioner of Pensions J. C. Black for \$100,000 damages by Capt. Oscar Dunlap, who charges that on account of personal malice the defendant "spoiled" away his vested rights as a wounded veteran under the pension laws of the country. This is the first suit for damages ever filed against a commissioner of pensions.

CHAPLAIN and Mrs. G. W. Simpson were agreeably surprised at Fort McIntosh, Tex., recently by a visit from Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Oxley, Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Moore and Rev. W. W. Killough, who presented an elegant solid silver casket, appropriately engraved, as an evidence of their appreciation of the valuable aid of Chaplain Simpson and his estimable wife in advancing the interests of the several churches in Laredo.

The Washington *Star* says: "Mrs. Belknap and her daughter are now at the capital with Gen. Belknap, the almost forgotten ex-Secretary of War, where he has remained absorbed in his profession all these years, leading a rather solitary life. His rapidly whitening hair has softened the outlines of his florid, military looking face, and the mental discipline to which it bore silent witness has, perhaps, softened into pity the stern judgment of many old friends."

GENERAL HARRISON, President-elect, makes this pleasant allusion to Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., in a recent letter recommending the new Ticknor edition of "Marching Through Georgia." "I was delighted to see how perfectly the artists have succeeded in illustrating the text of a song that no soldier, except it be the great captain who led the march, ever tires of hearing, and he, I think, only because his modesty is as great as his leadership was dashing and successful. The portrait of General Sherman is very spirited and life like."

The item published last Thursday in one or two of the dailies, to the effect that Col. Chas. Sutherland, U. S. A., had been ordered before the retiring board at Governor's Island for examination, is incorrect, the mistake having occurred on the part of the Washington news agent, the intended reference being to another officer, who was ordered to report to the colonel (who is president of the aforesaid board) for examination. We are glad to be able to state that Col. Sutherland is on active duty and in excellent health, and has no present idea of retiring until his 64th birthday, May 29, 1893.

The New York *Herald* says of the new Army staff appointments: "It is learned that the fight against these appointments comes mainly from certain Senators, among others from Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. He was most earnest and persistent in his efforts to have Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, appointed to one of the Judge Advocates' positions. As the President declined to make any of these appointments from civil life and sent in the names of Army officers instead, it angered Senator Cockrell, and as a consequence he would be glad to see the nominations defeated."

An Austin, Texas, despatch, referring to the recent arrest on civil warrant of Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., the Department commander, says: "The School Board has entered sequestration proceedings in the District Court against J. M. Snyder, the squatter on the Arsenal Block, which the United States decided to the Board for school purposes. Gen. Stanley, U. S. A., was arrested when attempting to transfer this block to the Board. The result is that Snyder has to give a bond of \$8,000 as security for the rental of the property and costs of court during the pendency of the suit for trespass to try the title in the District Court."

Among the celebrities of New Orleans is Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen. Philip Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army (retired), formerly editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* in New York. He went to the war in 1861 as colonel of the 55th New York Regiment, and when peace was restored was a major general by brevet. During the struggle between the political factions of Louisiana in 1874 he was prominent as the head of the United States troops sent to New Orleans by the Federal Government. After retiring from active service he bought a handsome place in New Orleans, where he lives among his flowers and pictures, for he is an enthusiastic florist and artist.

CAPTAIN F. C. AINSWORTH, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., of Washington, visited New York City this week.

CAPTAIN C. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Art., visited New York City this week on a short leave from Fort Warren.

CAPTAIN W. M. WHERRY, 6th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth this week from a short visit to Chicago.

LIEUTENANT G. S. CARTWRIGHT, 24th U. S. Inf., visiting at Roxbury, N. Y., on leave, came to New York this week.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ENNIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., on Thursday from a short New Year's leave.

GENERALS W. D. WHIPPLE and O. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., went to West Point on Wednesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Schofield.

LIEUTENANT F. J. PATTEN, 21st U. S. Inf., for some time past at the Hotel Vendome, New York City, will prolong his stay until further orders.

MRS. COONEY, wife of Major M. Cooney, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and children were expected to arrive in New York City this week from Fort Niobrara.

CAPTAIN A. H. YOUNG, U. S. A., who is superintending the construction of the new post at Newport, Ky., left there early in the week on a month's vacation.

LIEUTENANT H. S. SCHUMM, 2d U. S. Artillery, a recent arrival at Jackson Barracks, La., from Staten Island, has been attached for duty to Dunn's Battery E of the regiment.

LIEUT. COL. A. P. MORROW, 6th U. S. Cavalry, takes command of Fort Union, N. M., in succession to Col. Henry Douglass, 10th U. S. Infantry, who has removed his headquarters to Santa Fe.

A MONUMENT has been erected in West Hill Cemetery, Sherburne, N. Y., to the memory of Colonel William S. Smith, a brave officer of the Revolution and a favorite aide-de-camp of Gen. Washington.

ELLIS PHELAN, an ex-Confederate soldier, was elected Judge of Probate in Waterbury, Connecticut, at the last election, and on the same day a Union veteran was chosen a member of the Alabama Legislature in the same district where Phelan formerly lived.

COLONEL ALFRED C. RIVES, father of Miss Amelie Rives Chanler, has for some years been general manager and consulting engineer for the Panama Canal Company, at a salary of \$25,000 a year. He recently returned to Virginia to spend the holidays, but the disastrous turn in the canal company's affairs has forced him to hasten to Paris.

A DECISION has been rendered sustaining the will of Gen. George B. McClellan, who bequeathed to Mrs. McClellan all the real estate owned by him in New York City and New Jersey, including the homestead in the Orange Mountains. The objections to the validity of the will were made by a person who, having agreed to purchase some of the real estate, thought there was a cloud on the title Mrs. McClellan gave him.

POST CHAPLAIN C. C. PIERCE, U. S. A., who officiated at the recent funeral services at Fort Supply over the remains of the late Col. R. S. La Motte, 13th U. S. Inf., concluded an impressive address by saying: "His long and honorable military career will be recited in regimental orders, and there is no need that I should dwell upon it. May it suffice to say that he gave his life to his country in those memorable days when patriots were sorely needed."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "An event of charming novelty was the cake sale at the home of Mrs. James Le Boutillier, on East Walnut Hills, Friday afternoon. The house was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Capt. J. J. O'Connell, U. S. Army, donated a full orchestra for the occasion. Mrs. Le Boutillier received the guests. She is a perfect hostess, and universal favorite with young and old. Mrs. O'Connell, wife of Captain O'Connell, and Mrs. Arthur Le Boutillier also assisted in receiving, in handsome evening toilets."

In speaking of the project for a United Service Club in New York, the *Herald* says: "Gen. W. T. Sherman unhesitatingly expressed his opinion that the club could not exist, that not sufficient support could be afforded it in the city of New York, and he doubted the feasibility of bringing easily together the Army, Navy and militia. The General remarked that there had been previous attempts to organize just such a club, that it had fallen through, and that Gen. Hancock sank some \$1,000 in the affair. It was suggested to the General that he was throwing a wet blanket on the enterprise. 'Oh, for that matter,' replied the General, 'I believe in throwing a wet blanket on an enterprise and letting the blanket freeze, for that matter, and then we can see if the organizers are strong enough to push aside the impediments.' 'Washington,' said the General, 'is the proper place for a United Service Club. They have the Metropolitan there at present, and I doubt if a stronger organization can be effected elsewhere.'"

The Army and Navy officers residing or on duty in Washington have organized an Army and Navy reception as a substitute to the Army and Navy German and Assembly Club of last season, and the following officers have been elected: President, Captain W. S. Soble, U. S. N.; Vice President, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A.; Executive Committee—Comdr. W. B. Hoff, U. S. N.; Major G. J. Lydecker, U. S. A.; Paymaster H. T. Wright, U. S. N.; Major L. H. Carpenter, U. S. A.; Surgeon M. L. Ruth, U. S. N.; Capt. G. S. Anderson, U. S. A.; Asst. Engr. B. C. Bryan, U. S. N.; Lieutenant J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A.; and Ensign P. R. Alger, U. S. Navy. Treasurer—Lieut. B. H. Randolph, U. S. A. Secretaries—Lieut. George Barnett, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. J. D. Barrette, U. S. A. It is the intention of the club to give one handsome entertainment during the third week in January. The Army and Navy Club have always given three or more Germans during the season, but it is now proposed to give but one, and that will be on a scale never before attempted in Washington. For the first time in many years civilians have no representative on the committee.

THE New York Aqueduct Commission on Wednesday re-elected Gen. James C. Duane, U. S. A., as its President.

COLONEL GEO. L. GILLESPIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN W. B. KENNEDY, 10th U. S. Cavalry, assumed charge this week of the recruiting rendezvous at Detroit, Mich.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, JR., 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a holiday visit to Penn Yan, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT M. P. MAUS, 1st U. S. Inf., of David's Island, arrived at Fort Niobrara, Neb., early in the week in charge of a squad of recruits.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a pleasant visit to Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati.

MAJOR C. M. TERRELL, Paymaster, U. S. A., was expected at Cheyenne this week to close up the official business of the late Major Henry Clayton, U. S. Army.

It seems to be well established now that neither Emin Pasha nor Stanley have been captured, as advices have been received from them of later date than the reported capture.

LIEUTENANT R. D. READ, JR., 10th U. S. Cavalry, has recently joined for duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., after a long tour of duty at Fort Thomas, the last 15 months as quartermaster and commissary.

A FORT GRANT correspondent writes: "The annual reunion and dinner by the 'young blood' of the 10th Horse takes place here Dec. 25. A few guests from other regiments will be present."

DAVID M. KING, Smyrna, Ohio; (Alt.) Wm. Howell, New Athens, Ohio, and Herbert R. Crosby, Englewood, Ill., were designated this week for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN, 5th U. S. Inf., lately at New Albany, Ind., on leave, has located his family at 194 East Madison street, Indianapolis, so that they may have the school facilities not afforded at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER, 5th U. S. Artillery, and the officers of his command at Fort Hamilton, paid an official visit to Maj.-Gen. Howard at Governor's Island on Friday, to welcome him to the Division of the Atlantic. A pleasant time was spent.

MRS. SERRELL, wife of Gen. Serrell, accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Hattie Serrell Deems, daughter of Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Adams, sailed on *La Champagne*, Dec. 29, for Havre, to visit her son, Edward W. Serrell, Jr., at Chateaubault, in the South of France.

LADY DE ROS, who, at the age of twenty, attended the ball in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo, and who is now in her 94th year, has just contributed to *Murray's Magazine* a very interesting paper styled "Personal Recollections of the Great Duke of Wellington," which gives the coup de grace to Sir W. Fraser's theory as to the site of the ball.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Major-General Crook, contributes to "The Guardsman," of Chicago, for December an interesting and instructive article, entitled "How the Problem of the Development of Small Arms began in America in 1882." "The Guardsman," in referring to the article, refers to Lieutenant Reade as one of the foremost authorities in the land on the subject discussed.

MISS ROSA BARRERA, who is at the Barrett House the guest of Mrs. McDowell, widow of Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., is the daughter of Fernando Barrera, Peruvian Minister to this country, and who huilt the renowned Barrera villa at Newport. Miss Barrera, in whose veins flows, it is said, the blood of the Inca kings, was summoned suddenly to New York to the bedside of her nearest friend, Miss Helen McDowell, who has been quite ill but is now convalescing.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows: "The handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rice, at Brookline, Mass., was the scene of a quiet but most attractive wedding on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 29. The bride was Miss Corinne Miles Rice, niece of Mr. Rice and daughter of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edmund Rice, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, the groom Mr. Jos. H. Schaff, a kinsman of the late Secretary Seward and a prosperous young business man of Newark, N. J. At 4 o'clock the bride, beautifully attired in a trained white silk and with a nimbus-like veil, entered the parlor on the arm of her uncle, George Rice, preceded by the groom on the arm of his brother, and accompanied by her maid of honor, Miss Lulu Baird. The Rev. Edward Hale performed the ceremony impressively and with faultless taste, using the Episcopal marriage service. In addition to family relatives and the near friends of her childhood's years, Miss Rice's wide circle of attached friends in the Army was represented by the Misses Hathaway, sisters of Capt. F. H. Hathaway; Mrs. Dunn, Miss May Dunn, and Mr. Morrill Dunn, the family of Major W. M. Dunn; Major and Mrs. G. W. Baird, Misses Lulu and Mattie and Master George Baird. After the assembled company had partaken of choice and appetizing refreshments provided by the hospitable hostess, the bridal party took the Fall River route for New York and Newark, accompanied by benedictions and good wishes of their friends present, which the wider circle of friends in the Army will repeat and ratify."

LIEUTENANT W. S. COWLES, U. S. N., commanding the *Despatch*, was in Washington during the early part of the week, but returned to Philadelphia on Thursday.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department during week ending Jan. 4, 1889: Lieut.-Comdr. George B. Livingston, Lieuts. W. S. Cowles, M. Fisher Wright, W. L. Field, P. A. Engr. F. H. Eldredge.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT, U. S. N., was in Washington during the early part of the week. He came up from Hampton Roads where the Board of Inspection, of which he is President, have been to inspect the *Richmond*.

SURGEON H. J. BABIN, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Occidental, San Francisco.

NAVAL CADET R. M. DUTTON was registered at the St. James Hotel, Washington, Jan. 2.

MRS. HARMONY, wife of Commo. David Harmony U. S. N., has issued cards for Fridays in January.

P. A. ENGINEER R. G. DENIG, U. S. N., and family, lately from Honolulu, are at Sandusky, O.

PAYMASTER A. W. BACON, U. S. N., was a guest at the St. James Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT CECIL BURNBY, of the British Navy, was in New York this week with quarters at the Hotel Brunswick.

COMMODORE G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York City, on Saturday last, en route to San Francisco.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. C. GORGAS, U. S. Navy, in charge of the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, is in Washington. He has quarters at the Riggs House.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICHBORN, U. S. N., assistant to Chief Constructor Wilson, is confined to his residence in Washington by a severe indisposition.

LIEUTENANT AARON WARD, U. S. N., who has been residing for some time past at Roslyn, Long Island, will sail in a few days for St. Petersburg for duty with our legation there.

MRS. COUDEN, wife of Lieut. A. R. Couden, U. S. Navy, has taken rooms at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, so as to be near her husband, who is executive officer of the *Atlanta*.

A NUMBER of officers from the Naval Academy, including several cadets, ran over to Washington from the Naval Academy on New Year's Day, for the purpose of paying their respects to the President.

THE long fight for the general storekeeper of the Washington Navy-yard has been settled by the assignment of Paymr. Robert W. Allen on the relief of Pay Director Richard Washington. Paymr. Allen reported for duty Dec. 31.

LIEUTENANT A. G. WINTERHALTER, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., contributes to the *National Tribune* of Dec. 27 an interesting article, with diagrams, on the eclipse of the sun which took place Jan. 1.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER T. F. BURGDOFF, U. S. N., arrived in Washington during the early part of this week. He is at present attached to the Agricultural College at Knoxville, Tenn., but will be detached Jan. 12 and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

MRS. LUCE, wife of Rear Admiral Luce, U. S. N., headed the Committee of Arrangements for the first of a series of winter entertainments at the Casino, Newport, R. I., Dec. 27. The play was "Who is Who or Lost in a Fog," and the participants were Prof. C. E. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Miss Creighton and Lieut. Bleeker, U. S. N. Dancing followed and then a collation.

MISS PARKER, daughter of the late Commo. Foxhall A. Parker, U. S. N., will give a series of five readings Wednesdays in January at her parlors, 427 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at 4 p. m., assisted by eminent artists. Miss Parker's readings will be under the patronage of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. Army. Tickets for the course, \$4, are for sale at the Hoffman House and 427 Fifth Avenue.

REAR ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHEERARDI, U. S. Navy, paid an official visit to Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, at Governor's Island on Friday of last week, and was received with a salute and other military courtesies. Major-General Howard returned the visit on Monday of this week, and on his return to Governor's Island was tendered the salute which was postponed on his arrival from San Francisco on account of the illness of Gen. Roger Jones, now at Old Point Comfort.

P. A. ENGINEER ASA M. MATTICE, U. S. N., who was recently relieved from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and granted a year's leave of absence, left Washington on Tuesday for Boston where he enters into a lucrative business engagement with Mr. E. D. Leavitt, formerly an engineer of the Navy, and at present a prominent and prosperous engineering expert in Boston. Asst. Engr. W. M. McFarland, at present on duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, will be ordered to the place so ably filled by Mr. Mattice.

COMMODORE GEO. E. BELKNAP is quoted as saying that he favored amalgamating the revenue marine, lighthouse service, and the other corps of the naval establishment under one department. He also advocated the opening up of the revenue service to graduates of Annapolis, who were debarred, through the numbers they held in their class, from entering the line of the Navy. He remarked that some of the revenue officers were opposed to union with the Navy, but he could see nothing but a good effect resulting to them from such combination.

AN interesting event occurred on the old warship *Minnesota* at the foot of West 27th street, New York, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, when the infant daughter of Sailmaker C. C. Freeman, U. S. Navy, was baptized, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain Alfred L. Royce, U. S. Navy. Little Miss Freeman had for godfather Sergt. Frank Davis, U. S. M. C., and among those present were Capt. G. C. Wiltse, U. S. N.; Mrs. Wiltse, the Misses Freeman, Lt.-Comdr. Jos. Marthon, Surgt. J. R. Waggener and L. G. Henneberger, Lieut. Field, and Mr. R. H. Marsh. The font was prettily ornamented with flowers presented by Mrs. Wiltse, the organ was presided at by Chas. E. Brandt, who played music appropriate for the occasion, and after the ceremony the guests were invited by Mr. and Mrs. Freeman to partake of a liberal collation. This being the first event of the kind that has ever taken place on the *Minnesota*, which is now used for the enlistment of boys for the Navy, the dining room was tastefully decorated with flags, which particularly attracted the attention of little "Annie Irene," who fully enjoyed the bright colors.

RECENT DEATHS.

OF Major Henry Clayton, whose sudden death at Cheyenne occurred on the evening of Dec. 26, the Buffalo, N. Y., *Courier* said, editorially, in its issue of Dec. 28: "His stay in this city had been too short for his circle of acquaintance here to be very wide, but those persons who knew him at all gave him a very high place in their esteem. Although a delightful companion, with a fund of anecdotes gathered in his military career both as a volunteer and an officer of the Regular Army on the plains, he said so little about himself that it was difficult for his friends yesterday to supply anything but a bare outline of his life; they knew, however, that whatever duty came in his way was performed quietly, promptly, and effectively. He was an ardent lover of books, a man of original ideas, and a charming writer—a man of the highest principles and of a chivalric sense of honor that seemed to take advantage in business transactions even of such rights as were clearly his. Moreover, he had as tender and gentle a heart as ever beat in a brave soldier's bosom; his exertion in the cause of friendship and justice were untiring; the suffering of the poor stirred him profoundly, and the oppression of the weak by the strong was the offense which came the nearest of anything to exciting bitterness in his soul. His long military experience could not reconcile him to the infliction of pain even on the most wretched animal. In short, Major Clayton filled in the highest sense the ideal picture of 'an officer and a gentleman.'" He fell on the ball-room floor at Fort Russell. During a quadrille he reeled, turned and dropped into a chair near his wife. He was taken into the hall, but died in the presence of his wife and daughter before a physician arrived. For years the Major has been afflicted with heart disease, but he was supposed to have recovered from it. He was unconscious from the time he fell into the chair.

The body of Major Henry Clayton, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in Baltimore early in the week and taken to Cecil County, Md., and buried in Bethel Cemetery, about six miles from Elkton. In his order announcing the death the commanding officer Fort D. A. Russell, says: "The sudden death of Major Clayton is an especial grief to this command. He had been a captain in the regiment, and his station in the pay department at Cheyenne so near to us, his proverbial courtesy, gentleness and kindness of character had endeared him to all."

MRS. HARRIETT BARTLETT SCHOFIELD, wife of Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding the Army, died at Washington on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, at the Richmond Hotel. Mrs. Schofield has been in delicate health for the past two years, but her illness was not considered serious, and at 11 p. m. Saturday, when she retired, she was as well as usual. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning she was taken with suffocation, and a physician was hastily summoned, but she expired a few minutes after he arrived of heart failure. Mrs. Schofield had three children, two sons and a daughter. The daughter was married a few months ago to Lt. A. D. Andrews, 5th Art., stationed at Governor's Island. Mrs. Schofield was the daughter of Prof. H. C. Bartlett, retired, for many years on duty at the Military Academy, and at the present time actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The funeral took place on Wednesday at West Point, N. Y., where she was born, a private service being held at the Hotel Richmond in Washington on Tuesday. Mrs. Schofield's sister, Mrs. Carolyn, was with her when she died. She has two brothers living—Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 5th Inf., and Capt. Wm. C. Bartlett, 94th Inf. Mrs. Schofield was a most estimable lady, beloved by all who knew her, and her death has caused much sorrow to a large circle of friends. Private funeral services were held at the Richmond Hotel on Tuesday evening. After prayers for the dead, the coffin was borne by eight soldiers detailed of the Third Artillery to the New York train. No persons went except the immediate family and Lieuts. Sawyer, Bliss, and Pitcher of General Schofield's staff. The interment took place at West Point on Wednesday. The honorary pall bearers were Admirals Carter, Rodgers, Franklin, and Frazier, and Genls. Meigs, Augur, Townsend, and Switzer.

CADET FRANKLIN M. JACKSON, U. S. Military Academy, son of Gen. R. H. Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel 4th U. S. Artillery, died at West Point Dec. 31. His parents, who were with him when he died, are plunged in the deepest grief, he being their only son. He entered the Academy from New York in September, 1886, and was a young gentleman of much promise. The friends of General Jackson will warmly sympathize with him in his great loss. Young Jackson was in his 21st year. The esteem in which he was held by his comrades is indicated by the tribute to his memory which we receive from an upper-class man who was his friend, and which follows below. The funeral took place at West Point on Wednesday and was a sad and solemn occasion.

Our comrade's dead,
No more the roll of drums or bugle's note,
Shall sound his call to duty or to arms;
Another wears the lozenge that was his,
Another stalwart voice may call the roll;
But in our hearts his name shall ever live;
The soldier's friendship is the soldier's soul.
Ours is a mute, dumb grief; no word, no tear
To show the pain a manly heart can bear.
The low, hushed voice, the firm pressed lip,
So dear a sorrow aim to hide.

Over his bier we draw this starry flag,
And lay the flowerly token of our love,
While prayer in silent words ascends above.

The pomp of martial rites performed,
The earth drops o'er his head,
The bugle's sad note dies away—
He sleeps with holy dead.

But honor, love, and friendship meet
Above this early grave, and only good can say—
Of duty well performed—an honest life—
A strong young manhood stricken in its prime.

We are one less,
One less to bear the flag in danger's hour;
One less to fall among the noble brave.

A. H. S.

CAPTAIN WM. A. T. MADDOX, a retired officer of the Marine Corps, died at his residence near Georgetown, Jan. 1, aged 74. He was born in Maryland in

1814; commanded a company of volunteer troops in the war with the Creek and Seminole Indians, and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1837; served throughout the Mexican War, and made a famous march to Monterey, a distance of 500 miles, at the head of two companies of volunteer mounted riflemen, capturing the Mexican General Alvarado and his command. He was subsequently appointed military commandant of the middle district of California, holding that position for five months. He was brevetted captain Jan. 3, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Santa Clara and in suppressing the insurrection at Monterey. He was commissioned captain Sept. 27, 1856, and an assistant quartermaster of the Marine Corps Sept. 28, 1857. He was retired from active service Jan. 3, 1860.

COLONEL J. C. DENT, who died at Carthage, Mo., Jan. 1, aged 73, served during the Mexican War as a captain of the 2d Missouri Volunteers. He was a brother of Gen. F. T. Dent, U. S. A., and of Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Mrs. ABEL, the venerable widow of Capt. James S. Abel, U. S. Army, died at Rome, N. Y., Dec. 28. Captain Abel, a veteran of the War of 1812, died in 1870.

Mrs. REBECCA CLYDE VAN INWEGEN, who died Jan. 1, at Chadron, Neb., was the youngest daughter of the late Commo. J. J. Boyle, U. S. Navy.

Mrs. GOODHUE, wife of Major John M. Goodhue, formerly of the Army, died at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 28, of malarial fever.

Mrs. LAURA GERTRUDE BROOKS, sister of the late Col. S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., died recently in Garretts, N. Y.

THE TEXAS.

The Philadelphia Bulletin has recently published an article on the construction of the Texas, which is evidently written by some officer of the Navy and not one of the line. It reaffirms the truth of what we have stated here, that the Barrow Ship Building Company, which furnished the design and the working plans, have quite recently notified our Navy Department that the ship could not carry its weight and suggested that ten feet be added to the middle body of the ship. This writer says:

Secretary Whitney's board of experts, which verified the calculations by comparison, had access to the very latest data of foreign ships, and a verification by comparison if intelligently exercised would have proven that the hull weight of the Texas was insufficient. It was only necessary to take the data of a few French armor-clads, which are the most accurate, to show right at the start that the hull was too light.

The following table gives the proportionate weight of hull to displacement of some French armored ships and the Texas:

Name of ship.	Displacement.	Weight of Hull.	Per cent. of Displ't.
Redoubtable.....	8,557	3,450	39
Duguesclin.....	8,894	3,429	41
Indomptable.....	7,168	2,468	34
Amiral Duperre.....	11,085	4,405	40
Brennus.....	10,500	3,700	35
Magenta.....	10,400	3,600	34
Texas.....	6,300	2,550	40

The Duguesclin is the best of the line, which accounts for her heavy weight of hull. The last two ships are being built of steel entirely, and the percentage of hull is as low as safety warrants. The other three are built of iron and steel.

For a ship like the Texas the coefficient of weight of hull ought to be not less than 36 per cent. of the displacement, which would give 2,292 tons, an excess of 238 tons over the calculated weight. By putting ten feet into the middle body of the ship the displacement will be increased to 6,571 tons, and the weight of hull, etc., to say 2,400 tons.

With a displacement of 6,300 tons and a hull weight of 2,000 tons, there remains 4,300 tons, and by increasing the displacement to 6,571 tons and the hull weight to 2,400 tons, there remains, as before, just 4,171 tons. This would rather indicate that Mr. Bryce-Douglas discovered that he was short in weight to the amount of 371 tons. But the trouble does not end with this. It will be necessary to place the engines further forward in the ship, which means increased length of shafting, bulkheads, fittings, etc. Another thing to be considered is this—that whereas it was calculated that with 6,600 horse-power the ship would attain a speed of seventeen knots on a 3,700 tons displacement, it is not probable that with an increase of 371 tons to the displacement and about 1,000 square feet additional submerged surface that the ship will not require more than for the smaller ship. Increased displacement, by adding ten feet length to the ship, and additional horse-power means more money and the margin is only \$124,000. It is very much to be feared the work on the Texas will have to be discontinued, new estimates be made and that Congress will be asked to appropriate the requisite amount over and above what was allowed by the act of August 3, 1886.

It is incomprehensible how such a man as William John, who ranks with the best naval architects of England, could commit such a blunder. There is no escape from the fact, however, that Mr. Bryce-Douglas, the successor to William John, has written to our Navy Department that the displacement of the ship as designed is inadequate.

It was intended that the armor belt of the Texas was to be 24 inches above water at a mean draught of 23 feet 6 inches, but being short 371 tons in her displacement the ship would draw 13 1/4 inches more than calculated, and the armor would be only 11 1/4 inches above water. Hence thanks are due to Mr. Bryce-Douglas for his notification, even if it comes somewhat late—too late to have prevented a great waste of material, but early enough to prevent an absolute loss of \$2,500,000.

We learn that it is the intention to resume work on the Texas at an early date. A few workmen are now engaged on the moulds of the vessel in the mould loft. The altered plans for the ship, which are now being prepared in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, are nearly ready.

MILLIONS IN UNPAID PENSIONS.

PRIVATE DALELL writing to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, under date of Caldwell, O., Dec. 25, says that as a New Year's gift to his comrade pensioners he informs them that \$14,000,000 awaits them in the U. S. Treasury. He says that not less than 400,000 pensioners are entitled to receive from \$25 to \$35 each by simply applying for it in Washington, as follows:

First—Five cents per mile from place of discharge home.

Second—Twenty five cents daily for extra duty between April and October, 1862.

Third—Twenty-eight cents daily while in prison or on furlough.

He says he obtained his extra compensation as pensioner in these particulars by simply applying

for it last year, and that not one in ten Americans knows anything of the legality of such a claim.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has received a large number of letters making inquiries in regard to this. Nearly all these claims have long since been paid. Mr. Dalell has made a claim for travel pay while on furlough, but it will be reported for disallowance. Mr. Day says that Congress provided compensation for certain extra duty to soldiers serving prior to June 3, 1863, and for an allowance for rations to imprisoned soldiers, but that nearly all those entitled to money under these provisions have been paid. It will thus be seen, says Mr. Day, that there is no good basis for the representations made by Mr. Dalell. The only effect is to put claimants to useless trouble and expense.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Italian Government have just given orders for 400,000 rifles of the latest approved pattern, the whole to be ready for delivery by March 10 next. As this output is much beyond the ability of the royal arsenals, contracts have been entered into with a number of private manufacturers.

Of the trial of the Pittsburg steel cast gun Engineering says: In our previous issues we have frequently discussed the comparative merits and demerits of solid steel cast guns and built-up forged guns, notably in our issues of March 2 and 23 of this year, and the views we expressed have been most practically endorsed by the failure of the Hainsworth-Bessemer steel cast gun to stand even one service round. Whether the Thurlow gun will stand the complete test is doubtful, but it has much in its favor. It is made of open-hearth steel, has more metal, and is of better proportions, while the material is much more uniform in quality; but the elastic limit is low, and this is a characteristic which must not be overlooked.

Trials are being made at the Russian Government workshops with several new rifles with a calibre of eight millimetres. A Berdan rifle will most probably be chosen as the most satisfactory, but it is without repeating mechanism. It is averred that the entire Russian army could not be armed with the new rifle before 1892 if the factories commenced working at once.

The English Small Arms Committee, which was appointed to inquire into the merits of the proposed new rifle for the army, is shortly to be dissolved. A final pattern of magazine rifle is to be submitted before the issue is decided upon.

A correspondent at Suakin reports that in the recent engagement there the swords of two of the English Hussars broke short off.

A "Practical Gunner" writes to the Army and Navy Gazette: "The shell of most of our breech-loading and all of our rapid-fire guns being of small diameter contain but little powder, and consequently will produce but comparatively small effect in actual warfare; and yet we are gauging the relative power of guns by their penetration at 3,000 yards. Long ball firing did not, however, gain victories in former times, nor will do so in the future; and if we desire to develop the superiority of our seamen we must resort to the close action by which we gained our prestige and our numerous naval battles. Nerve, pluck, and dash are qualities still required, and the ram is not yet obsolete; and to give our seamen the confidence which led in the past to assured success, and will (D. V.) do so in the future, they should be supplied with the strongest and simplest weapons, adapted in every respect to pouring into any enemy highly explosive shells, especially at distances far within 3,000 yards."

The open-hearth cast steel gun now at Annapolis is waiting for the preparation of a carriage on which to mount it. Probably the one damaged in the explosion of the Bessemer gun will be repaired and used. This will occasion considerable delay.

The 10-inch gun now at Annapolis has fired several preliminary rounds to ascertain if a proper powder can be obtained. So far the powder used has not developed the strength called for by the standard, and the contractors, Messrs. Dupont, are now at work on it. The two remaining 10-inch guns are at the Washington Gun Foundry receiving their final touches and will be ready for shipment to the Proving Grounds in about six weeks.

THE COAST PATROL.

The New York Times says: "The recent order from the Treasury Department, requiring all revenue cutters on the coast to render assistance to merchant vessels during the coming winter, is being actively carried out. With the exception of the New Jersey coast, the whole line of shore stretching from Eastport, Me., to Key West, Fla., is at present patrolled by the vessels of the revenue marine. This coast line is apportioned out to different vessels, each being responsible for any lack of assistance to distressed vessels in its district. To the masters of merchant vessels the security afforded by the presence of revenue cutters on the coast is priceless, and it is impossible to calculate the amount of actual want and distress that these active cruisers relieve during the season."

"The main work is done along the Atlantic coast between the Delaware Breakwater and the easternmost point of Maine. The terrible storms which rage during the winter months find many a coasting schooner unprepared to meet them, and the result of a gale is afterwards seen in the line of vessels driven ashore at all points along the coast. It is at this moment that the effective work of the revenue cutters is rendered. What with towing off vessels grounded, putting aboard fresh provisions, and saving lives in imminent danger, their services cannot rightly be estimated too high."

"The revenue marine is a smart, active corps. Made up largely of officers schooled in the line of the Navy, it is stamped on its face with a mark of

discipline which promises efficiency. In time of war the revenue marine passes under the control of the Navy Department, but in time of peace it is, like the coast survey, under the control of the Treasury Department. The officers for the revenue marine are drawn from the graduates of the special course of instruction provided by the Government on board the United States ship Chase. They take relative rank with and next to their corresponding grades in the line of the Navy, so that when amalgamated with the Navy in time of war, no doubt arises regarding the relative ranks of the officers of the two corps when brought officially in contact with one another."

The article from which this is extracted is by Lieut. Godfrey Lynch Carden, U. S. R. M., who is at present off duty, has taken charge of the military and naval work on the New York Times, and has attracted considerable attention of late with some of the articles which have come from his pen.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

At the President's New Year reception, says a despatch, the Army and Navy part of the line was of course the most resplendent and brilliant of all, and the blue uniforms, plumes, epaulettes, gilt braid, and feathers attracted all eyes. The line started through the parlor at 11.40, headed by General Benét, and followed by Gens. Baird, Macfieley, Holabird, Kelton, McKeever, Brown, Rochester, Casey, Greely, Moore, Wilcox, Van Vliet, Hammond, Augur, Wright, and Dana; Col. Vincent, Sheridan, Baxter, Sawtelle, Haines, Thom, DuBarry, and McNally; Majors Ward, Schwan, Gregory, Clous, Adams, Heim, Lawton, Tucker, Gilman, and Post; Capt. Turtle, Taylor, Lusk, Simmons, Young, and Rogers; Lieuts. Townsend, Lemly, and Davis; Drs. Mathews, Hammond, and O'Reilly, and Prof. Abbe. After the staff officers came the officers of artillery and cavalry stationed here, the red and yellows rivaling for prominence. Next there appeared the more sober garb of the Navy. Rear Admirals Jouett and Russell were at the head. After them came Commodores Harmony, Seward, Walker and Schley, Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Surgeon-General Browne, Chief Constructor Wilson, Col. McCawley, Capt. Meade, Commanders Folger and McCormick, Lieut.-Commanders Maynard and Bradford, and over one hundred other officers.

ENLARGING WEST POINT.

The Hon. John Bigelow having been applied to for his opinion as to the value of the property proposed to be taken at West Point by one of the Commissioners appointed to appraise, Mr. W. F. Russell, has written a letter in which he says:

I am so little in sympathy with this scheme for enlarging the territory of the Military Academy, already in my judgment unnecessarily large, that I prefer to have nothing to do with the process by which it is to be accomplished. The Military Academy has no more need of this property than the venerable cat that is purring on my lap has need of a pair of skates. If the Government acquires it, it will only be to convert it into a wilderness like three-fourths at least of the territory already ceded to it. The pretext which is assigned for its acquisition is to prevent its occupation by liquor dealers. The present limits of West Point are now about half a mile from the nearest drinking shop in the village of Highland Falls. To diminish the accessibility of these drinking shops, it is now proposed to bring the West Point limits within about 15 rods of them.

If, with squadrons of soldiers and no end of officers, flogged and unflogged, weapons and ammunition at discretion, this institution cannot protect itself from the seduction which itself has begotten and mainly supports, and from which private citizens are obliged and accustomed to protect themselves in one way or another, without recourse to the War Department or to Congress, it seems to me that a more radical remedy is required than isolation. If this reason is a good one for appropriating the Kinsley property it is an equally good reason for appropriating the whole county of Orange to the use of the Academy, for the Army post which will not be supplied promptly and abundantly with intoxicants wherever located has yet to be created, and it is unhappily a familiar truth at the War Department that Court-martial for intemperance and its consequences, in the Army, are more frequent at frontier posts far removed from the settled country than at any other.

Even if isolation were effective against the liquor dealers it would be folly for the United States to purchase this property for any such purpose. No vendor of beverages of any or of every kind could afford to spend more than four or five thousand dollars at the outside for a site, even if secure of the exclusive privilege of alaking the thirst of all the people both of West Point and Highland Falls. The Kinsley property is far too valuable to be bought by such people and those who would buy it would hardly be stupid enough to allow their whole property to be impaired in value by the establishment of a nuisance of any kind upon it. The fact is that this pretext for enlarging the Academy's territory from whichever point of view it is regarded, seems to me not only chimerical but preposterous.

I have heard it suggested that a site for a new cavalry manege was one of the objects contemplated by this purchase. Can it be possible that our Government would deliberately countenance the degradation of one of the most picturesque views on the Hudson river to such a purpose? Can it be conceived that it would consent to disfigure those beautiful heights by another monstrous structure like the one now used for cavalry purposes and which has been a reproach to the nation for more than half a century? There are more than 50 acres within the military district of West Point now, every five of which are quite as fit and convenient for such a purpose as any five acres of the Kinsley property. They are now a run for squirrels and nut-gatherers, not a spade or a plough has ever worried a square yard of their surface. The Government does not even cut the wood off them, so they will probably remain barren and useless. . . . This property if put in the market would be promptly bought and generously improved. It would furnish eligible sites for four or five elegant country seats for which there is an eager and constant demand in that neighborhood and they would not only be ornamental to this most picturesque part of the Hudson but would contribute five or six times more than the property has ever yet done, to the support and improvement of the town.

REVENUE MARINE.

Capt. D. F. Tozier formally took charge of the revenue steamer Maubattan on Tuesday. It will be his special duty as anchorage officer to see that vessels do not encroach upon the grounds, or rather waters recently fenced in by Lieut. Hunker, U. S. N., in New York Harbor. The Manhattan's officers are: Lieut. A. F. B. Hanks, Lieut. W. V. F. Jacobs, Chief Engr. Stephen Keogh, Asst. Engr. H. C. Whitworth, and Pilot James Bradley.

The Manhattan and her commander are well fitted for the duties for which they are detailed. The vessel has just received a new boiler and shipped her crew. Capt. Tozier has had an experience of nine years in New York Harbor. Patrol duty will be begun immediately, although the usual duties of a revenue cutter will also be performed.

SURRENDER OF THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, Dec. 31, received the following despatch from Admiral Luce, confirming the Associated Press report of the surrender of the Haytian Republic:

U. S. S. GALENA, PORT-AU-PRINCE,
HAYTI, Dec. 21, 1888.

To the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the *Galena* and *Yantic* arrived at this port at 9.45 o'clock yesterday morning. Immediately on anchoring an officer was sent on shore to deliver the despatches sent by the Department of State to our Minister, Mr. J. E. W. Thompson, and to offer him a passage off to the ship. At the same time despatches, entrusted by the Haytian Minister, Mr. Stephen Preston at New York, to Capt. Sumner, were sent to Gen. Legitime, to whom they were addressed.

On the arrival of Mr. Thompson I presented him with a letter stating the object of my visit. It was then 10.4 A. M., and the time set for the delivery of the *Haytian Republic* was 3 P. M. The *Yantic* lay close by the *Galena*, and the public, ready to tow her out at the time specified; but, at about 2.30, the Haytian gunboat *Grand Riviere* appeared and gave the steamer a line for the purpose of towing her to the outer harbor, where she was to be formally delivered up. Owing to the unlooked-for difficulty of getting the steamer's anchor up, and being obliged to cut her chain, she could not be towed to the outer harbor. I have the honor to inform you, but, from the prompt appearance of the *Grand Riviere* and from the evident disposition evinced by the Haytian officials to get the ship out, I considered that the terms contained in my letter had been complied with as far as practicable.

The action taken by the Haytian Government in the premises is set forth in the letter addressed to our Minister, Mr. Thompson, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. I have the mooring of the *Haytian Republic* to a buoy in the outer harbor Vice-Admiral Galliard, senior officer of the Haytian Navy, his flag flying from the *Desamline*, addressed me a note formally delivering up the *Haytian Republic*.

I have not, up to the present writing, formally accepted the vessel, and will not until certain of her belongings, taken on shore by the Haytians, have been restored. I have the assurance that this will be done soon. Meanwhile we have an officer and party of seamen on board to take care of her till the arrival of her crew, expected by the *Atlas* line to-day. A slight misunderstanding in regard to the interchange of the courtesies common to all navies will be adjusted to-day without doubt, when I shall call upon Gen. Legitime, who was inaugurated as President of the Republic of Hayti on Sunday last, the 16th. I trust the *entente cordiale* may be happily restored.

A somewhat singular chapter has just been added to the history of the *Haytian Republic* case. It seems, from what I cannot but consider as good authority, that only the day before our arrival the Haytian Government was about to deliver her up to an English crew and send her to New York. The letter herewith enclosed from the agents of the *Atlas* line of steamers (home office in Liverpool), explains itself. The object of sending the *Haytian Republic* to New York to be delivered up to our Government has not yet been made quite clear.

The ships will coal at Santiago de Cuba one at a time, keeping one ship here for the present as a matter of precaution. As soon as possible one ship will be dispatched to the northern coast to visit Cape Hayti and other ports in the hands of the opposition. I write this somewhat hurriedly in order to take advantage of a mail about to leave for New York by a Dutch steamer. With great respect,

S. B. LUCE, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

P. S.—I beg to call attention to the clause noted in the letter marked "B." From this it would appear that the Haytian Government is not satisfied with the decision of the President. Respectfully, &c., S. B. LUCE.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP GALENA,
PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Dec. 20, 1888.

To Mr. John E. W. Thompson, United States Minister to Hayti:

SIR: The President of the United States having decided that the seizure and detention of the American steamer *Haytian Republic* by the Haytian authorities have from the beginning been irregular and wrongful, I am here to co-operate with you in her prompt restoration. As my stay at Port-au-Prince is very limited, I must ask that you will at the earliest practicable moment represent to the Haytian authorities the necessity of the immediate withdrawal of the guard from the steamer *Haytian Republic*, in order to avoid the possibility of a collision between it and the officer I shall shortly send to her. The guard having been withdrawn, the formalities attending the transfer of the vessel to her owners or their agents can readily be arranged.

To prevent misunderstanding and the untoward results that might follow, I beg you will inform the authorities that an officer of this command will be ready to receive the *Haytian Republic* at 3 o'clock this P. M., by which time it is hoped the guards will have been withdrawn, as it is my intention to take the steamer thence in the afternoon to the outer harbor this afternoon before sunset. I doubt not that the feeling of friendship which has always so happily existed between the two countries will prompt the authorities to render every facility for carrying that intention into execution. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. LUCE,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy, commanding United States Naval Forces, North Atlantic Station.

After saying that his Government has decided to give up the *Haytian Republic*, the Secretary says, in the letter marked "B.," to which Admiral Luce refers: "At the same time the Government makes some reservations in what concerns the judiciary action to which it may have recourse before the American courts."

A correspondent of the *Tribune* describes the voyage to Hayti: With strong northwest winds and a comparatively smooth sea the *Galena* bowed merrily along under full sail and steam at an average speed of ten knots, the *Yantic* following a few miles behind. On Thursday heavy weather was encountered, sail was reduced to double reefed topsails and foresail, and everything made snug for a blow. The ship rolled and pitched heavily all night. A severe snow squall struck the ship Friday morning, while crossing the Gulf Stream, an unusual occurrence for this part of the Atlantic.

On Saturday evening the wardroom mess extended invitations to the admiral, captain and press correspondents to take part in the time-honored Naval custom of drinking to sweethearts and wives, a ceremony always observed on the first Saturday night at sea. Toasts to the admiral, the *Galena* and the press were given and responded to, and were followed by the toast of the evening, "To our Sweethearts and Wives," which was drunk with enthusiasm. "Our Former Beloved Mr. Sumner, Paymaster 'Armody'" was then toasted amid great applause. The sparkling wine called up visions of sparkling eyes at home, and a silent minute was spent in picturing loved faces in the fragrant wreaths of smoke which floated over the wardroom table. Thus with wine, anecdote and song a most delightful evening was passed, and when the quartermaster of the watch struck our bells, all arose with a sigh of regret.

A greater part of the time after leaving port was spent in drills and target practice. On Thursday

afternoon the crew were instructed in the use of tourniquets, and the means of controlling hemorrhages by Surg. Ayres and Asst. Surg. Crandall.

LOYAL LEGIONERS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

THE members of the Military Order at Indianapolis seem to have been rather overcome by the extent of the visitation on the occasion of the inauguration of the Commandery of the State of Indiana, and the preparations, for the banquet at least, were by no means adequate for the occasion. The Indianapolis *Journal* tells us that the affair gradually assumed proportions which were not anticipated by its projectors. The companions of the other States took a special interest in giving the Hoosiers a good send off, and the incoming trains brought delegations from many of the larger cities of the West and Northwest, besides the visitors from various points in this State. The Illinois Commandery sent 51 visitors, the Missouri 47, the Iowa 28, the Michigan 26, the Wisconsin 4, and the Kansas 8; in all some 200.

Receptions were given by President elect Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Allen and Maj. Clinton Comly, U. S. A., which were largely attended. At 6 P. M. the business meeting of the order was held at the assembly room. Commander-in-Chief Hayes presiding, and Capt. A. H. Mattox, of Cincinnati, officiating as recorder, in place of Col. Nicholson, the recorder-in-chief. After roll call, the charter was delivered by Capt. Mattox, Maj. E. C. Dawes and other commanders assisting in the ceremony, and the insignia were delivered to the officers elect after they had been sworn in by the commander-in-chief.

At a banquet in the evening an address of welcome was delivered by Gen. Lew Wallace, commander of the Indiana Commandery, which was responded to by ex-President Hayes, commander-in-chief of the order. They were followed by Capt. Eugene Cary, of Chicago; Col. H. P. Dyer, of Missouri; Capt. Wm. Cassius Goodloe, of Kentucky; Col. Hepburn, of Iowa; Col. Mills, of Topeka, Kans.; Gen. Carnahan, Col. W. E. Merrill, of Penn., and others. Gen. Wallace protested against the application to Indiana of the name Hoosier, which had checked the progress of the State because it had become the synonym for ignorance, not progression, and a world of things in the shady margin between civilization and barbarism. Concluding, Gen. Wallace said that Indiana had changed the significance of the term into the synonym for a great State, one as great of heart as it was sound of mind.

It may be that some of you would like to see a representative modern Hoosier. In that case, I suggest if you should be in Washington any time after the 4th of March next (cheers and prolonged applause), that you call at the White House and send your card to the President. "What's the matter with Harrison?" "He's all right!" No doubt he will be glad, even happy, to gratify your every natural and laudable curiosity. [Applause.]

ROOSEVELT'S NAVAL WAR OF 1812.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

CAN any one inform me if the lighter and shorter class of guns used aboard the American ships in the War of 1812 were carronades or howitzers? They were always mentioned as carronades, but in "Roosevelt's Naval War" drawings are given copied from "Toussard's American Artillery's Companion," which show them as howitzers, that is, with trunnions and a swell at the muzzle, while the true carronade had no swell at the muzzle and a loop underneath instead of trunnions. In efficiency there would not be much difference. It is a subject of only historical interest.

THOS. SAMPSON.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 1888.

Mr. Roosevelt favors us with the following reply to this:

"By 1812, almost all the short guns of the American ships were carronades, though a little heavier than the English, and with other slight differences; a few of those verging towards the Columbiad type were, I believe, on the howitzer model. On some of the ships (as the *President*) there was one or two howitzers."

"Originally, when the short guns were first tentatively introduced into the Navy, they were of both the howitzer and carronade types. Toussard's plates referred to this earlier time; I copied it only to give general readers ignorant of the old sailingships, with their tiers of light guns, an idea of the two kinds of cannon in use."

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1888.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have carefully read Mr. Roosevelt's courteous explanation in your journal for Nov. 3, but while he confesses to being perplexed about conflicting tonnage regulations, I think he has not yet arrived at quite correct conclusions. Allow me to offer remarks aiding towards that end.

In the first place, British tonnage rules for the navy continued one and the same, unaltered, from about 1780 to 1830. See Derrick's *Memoirs of Royal Navy* at the Naval Lyceum, New York. In the next place, American tonnage, though regulated by an act of Congress, for merchant ships seems to have had some variations in naval practice—one rule in Philadelphia, another in New York and Northern States. Notwithstanding that, American tonnage when properly calculated, differed very little in 1812 from British—one method gives about 3 per cent. more than British, the other about 6 per cent. less; which are not important differences. See respective results for *President*, *Essex*, *Hornet*, *Peacock* and *Argus*. In cases where there is much discrepancy it arises either from error in taking dimensions or error in computation. Fenimore Cooper explains that the *Cheapeake* was intended for 1,250 tons, but owing to deficiency of frames or mistake in the moulds she came out smaller.

As to the 18 gun brigs, James in his "Naval Occurrences" gives a drawing of one to scale, and list of dimensions to an inch, which dimensions are stated to be obtained from the builder himself and correspond with the Admiralty model now at Greenwich College—i. e., 100 feet long and 30 wide. As before remarked, an American writer, "C. N.,"

gives the dimensions of *Macedonian*, 38, as 154 feet long and 30 wide; those also correspond with the respective model at Greenwich. Now, if those sizes are once agreed Mr. Roosevelt can calculate the American tonnage himself without any further trouble, and I think he will find the brigs come out at 388 tons, not 477, and *Macedonian* about 1040. If reckoned as single decked the brigs are only 330 tons. The size of *Macedonian* No. 2 is given by Emmons as 164 feet long and 41 wide, which would make her just about 300 tons larger than her predecessor (instead of only 30) by one of the American systems, and perhaps 300 by another, making the 1840.

About *Cyane* I must explain that Lieut. Hoffman's report confirms the British account, because he gives the length on main deck, which, owing to the projection of the counter, exceeds that of the lower or berth deck by five or six feet. In the British service the length of frigates and line-of-battleships was taken on the latter deck, nearly corresponding with the load water-line; in small vessels the length of main or weather deck was taken. Will Mr. Roosevelt consult the tables of dimensions in *Naval Occurrences*, pages 136 and 350? One H. Y. Powell contributes some remarks on the "Naval War of 1812" in the last edition of James' *History* (1886) end of volume six, but it is probably too statistical for a weekly journal.

Half the naval officers did not, in either service, appear to understand the tonnage rules correctly; it is rather a shipbuilder's question. Even colonial dockyard officials sometimes made mistakes, as in *Jamaica*, during the year 1800, by adding 150 or 200 tons (but not 300) to frigates captured from the French—see James' *History*.

FRANK CHISWELL.

AN AMPHIBIOUS ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On entering the rooms of the Public Library in this thriving, pushing, and beautiful inland city of Omaha, a United States post, located over 1,500 miles from the seashore, the visitor gets a delightful impression of naval matters on beholding the pretty picture of the U. S. S. *Omaha* as it hangs in all its beauty on the walls with its suitable and appropriate trimmings and decorations. The picture is a most elegant work of art in the most beautiful colors of the richest China silk, in a deep and elaborate framing of gold. I can assure you that this present from the officers of the ship *Omaha* was very much appreciated by the people of the city from which the good ship received its name.

And this pretty marine scene reminds me that there is quite a close connection between our warriors on the sea and our warriors on the land, and I have been considering this matter of close relationship between our soldiers and sailors in its relation to the training of young men at our national academies.

Being fully aware of the progressive tendencies of your journal and its characteristic energy in advancing everything that tends to the improvement of all branches of our Army and Navy, I venture to advance a few ideas on the enlargement of and reconstruction of our National Naval and Military Academies.

Would it not be a great advance ahead of our present system of training our young men separately in the military and naval branches of our public service to have them trained in the knowledge of both branches of the Service? Or to go a little further, which I would consider a greater benefit to all interested, the Government, the people, and our future officers commissioned by the War Department, to have a branch United States Academy at the capital of every State or Territory in the Union on a small scale, where accepted candidates for academical instruction could stay for one year to become proficient in all the primary branches of instruction to be mastered; then to have two years at the Naval Academy, including a cruise around the world for pleasure, and a full course of practical naval instruction combined, and then finish with two years at the Military Academy. This would give our young men a better general knowledge of what to do under circumstances that might arise in a controversy at arms with a strong naval power, where the fighting would necessarily have to be in good part on the waters of our rivers, lakes, or sea. I think every graduate at West Point would be greatly benefited by such naval instruction and his cruise around the world; visiting noted places abroad would be much to his country's advantage when his services are in most demand.

The change proposed is:

First—An increase in the number of cadets to twice the present number or more.

Second—The creation of branch United States Academies at some central point in each State or Territory, to be selected by a board composed of the President, the Secretary of War, and the General of the Army, with additional members if necessary. The branch Academy not to be near the capital or any large city.

Third—Each cadet to serve five years instead of four.

Fourth—A certain stated proportion of cadets appointed shall be assigned to one of the branch Academies for one year to go through all the preparatory courses of instruction.

Fifth—A certain stated proportion of cadets shall be assigned to the Naval Academy for two years to be instructed in all matters pertaining to the Navy, including a cruise around the world in a vessel manned and officered by cadets, so that they might visit different cities and ports in foreign lands, and through their naval course of instruction be prepared to command and intelligently control men whose services might be needed as much on the rivers, lakes, or ocean as on the land.

Sixth—The remaining proportion of cadets shall be assigned for two years to the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., for their final instruction and graduation.

KEARNEY, NEB., Dec. 25, 1888.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER T. A. LYONS, U. S. N., contributes to the "Popular Science Monthly" for January an article (illustrated) on "The Guiding-Needle in an Iron Ship," and John S. Billing, M. D., U. S. Army, an article (also illustrated) on "House Drainage from Various Points of View."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 110, H. Q. A., Dec. 28, 1888.

By direction of the Sec. of War, par. 202 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

202. Furloughs to enlisted men, non-commissioned officers of the general staff excepted, may be granted as follows: By a department commander for two months, by a division commander for three months, or he may extend to three months a furlough granted by a department commander under his command. The General of the Army may grant furloughs not to exceed four months, or extend to four months a furlough already granted.

By direction of the Sec. of War, the following regulation is published to the Army, and will be numbered par. 202 1/2:

202 1/2. The department commander may grant a furlough for one month to a non-commissioned officer of the general staff, or enlisted man acting as such. Applications for furloughs of a longer period must be referred to the Adjutant General for the decision of the Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Schofield:
R. C. DRAUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 30, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 13, 1888.

The target practice season for 1889 is announced:

Fort Lowell, A. T.—January and February.
Fort Selden, N. M.—February and April.
Fort Mojave, A. T.—February and March.
Fort McDowell and San Carlos, A. T.—Feb. 16 to April 15.
Fort Bayard, N. M., Bowie, Grant, Huachuca and Verde, A. T.—April and May.
Fort Apache, A. T.—April 16 to June 15.
Fort Stanton, N. M.—May and June.
Whipple Barracks, A. T.—May 16 to July 15.
Fort Marcy, Union and Wingate, N. M., and San Diego Barracks, Cal.—June and July.

The following months are designated for pistol practice:

Fort Lowell, A. T., Union and Wingate, N. M.—April and May.
Fort McDowell and San Carlos, A. T.—May and June.
Fort Bowie, Grant and Huachuca, A. T.—June and July.
Fort Apache and Verde, A. T., Bayard and Stanton, N. M.—July and August.

G. O. 31, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 21, 1888.

By authority of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry, is appointed acting aide-de-camp to the Department Commander.

By order of Colonel Grierson:
WM. J. VOLKMAR, A. A. G.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, accompanied by 2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough, A. D. C., will proceed to Austin, Tex., on public business (S. O. 125, Dec. 22, D. Texas).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, deputy judge advocate general, will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army by Jan. 9 (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.).

Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments.

Lieut. Col. George B. Dandy, Dep'y Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Richmond, Va., on duty in connection with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O., Dec. 29, H. Q. A.).

Leave for seven days, to take effect Dec. 24, is granted Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, Asst. Q. M., St. Paul (S. O. 123, Dec. 22, D. Dakota).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Andrew H. Young, Asst. Q. M. (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles Bird, Asst. Q. M., Fort Monroe, will proceed to Baltimore, for the purpose of inspecting the repairs being made to the steamer "Gen. Wool" (S. O. 276, Dec. 29, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business, for the public service (S. O. 145, Dec. 18, D. Columbia).

Pay Department.

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paym'r Gen., Dec. 30, is announced (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

The leave for fourteen days granted Captain Alonzo R. Chapin, Asst. Surg., is extended seven days (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Fred. C. Almsworth, Asst. Surg., will proceed to New York City and Brooklyn on business connected with the Med. Dept. (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward Charles W. R. Von Radesky, Fort Sill, is assigned to duty at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frederick A. Mahan, C. E. (S. O. 78, Dec. 31, C. E.).

Leave for twenty-one days, commencing on or about Jan. 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E. (S. O. 77, Dec. 27, C. E.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James J. Meyler, C. E., is extended ten days on account of illness (S. O. 77, Dec. 27, C. E.).

2d Lieut. James J. Meyler, C. E., is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, and will report to Major Wm. H. H. Benyard, C. E., for duty, taking station at Los Angeles, Cal. (S. O., Dec. 29, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. George Doyle, Co. A, Battalion of Engrs., will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Charles A. Read, San Antonio, will proceed to El Paso and assume charge of that station (S. O. 125, Dec. 31, Sig. office).

Sergt. Albert J. Davis, Rio Grande City, will proceed to Southport and assume charge of that station (S. O. 125, Dec. 31, Sig. office).

Sergt. John B. Marbury, Charlotte, N. C., will proceed to Nashville and assume charge of that station, relieving Sergt. Lewis N. Jeunofsky, who will proceed to New York City, and report for duty as assistant to Sergt. Elias B. Dunn, in charge of station (S. O. 125, Dec. 31, Sig. office).

To enable 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell to avail himself of leave, 2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, San Antonio, will relieve Lieut. Purcell from his present duties, etc., to date Jan. 1 (S. O. 125, Dec. 31, Sig. office).

Sergt. Robert M. Crawford will proceed from Fort

Verde to Fort Washakie, Wyo., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 124, Dec. 28, Sig. office).

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber is extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., Dec. 29, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months on account of physical disability, with permission to apply for an extension of twelve months, is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, Sig. Corps (S. O., Dec. 29, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and H. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F. and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3 is granted 2d Lieut. G. H. Macdonald (S. O. 154, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 14, is granted 2d Lieut. George L. Byram, Fort Custer (S. O. 123, Dec. 22, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly will inspect cavalry horses at Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T., for which Capt. Moses Harris, Troop M, is accountable (S. O. 123, Dec. 22, D. Dak.).

Capt. Moses Harris will inspect one cavalry horse and three mules at Camp Sheridan, for which 2d Lieut. William C. Rivers, Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 123, Dec. 22, D. Dak.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. F. I. and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. Randolph, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Hope Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect five pack mules and subsistence stores at Boise Barracks, for 2d Lieut. R. E. L. Michie, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 144, Dec. 15, D. Columbia).

S. O. 77, granting Major David S. Gordon a leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is revoked (S. O. 78, Dec. 21, Div. P.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C. E. and H. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. G. and I, San Antonio, Tex.; F, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; P, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

Troop C, Fort Clark, Tex., sends us its bill of fare for Christmas Day, as follows: Tea, coffee, oysters, stewed, soda crackers. Roast meats: Roast turkey, cranberry sauce; roast venison, currant jelly; roast pig, apple sauce. Pickles: Chow-chow, sweet pickles, gherkins, potato salad. Cold dishes: Cold boiled ham, head cheese. Hot joints: Mashed potatoes, mashed turnips, stewed corn, sweet potatoes. Dessert: Mince pie, pumpkin pie, floating island, plum pudding, charlotte russe, jelly rolls, angel food, cream puffs, fruit cake, half moons, jelly tarts, jack frost, chocolate ice cream, lemon sherbet, California orange, Bloomingdale apple.

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., K. G. and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F. I. and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and E, Ft. Bowie, Tex.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.

Major Eugene B. Beaumont, having reported, will take charge of the office of the Inspector-General and perform the duties incident thereto (S. O. 125, Dec. 22, D. Tex.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. G. and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F. and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Francis Michler is extended fifteen days (S. O. 140, Dec. 29, Div. M.).

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. George H. Paddock is extended one month (S. O. 140, Dec. 29, Div. M.).

Capt. George B. Davis will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army by Jan. 9 (S. O., Jan. 2, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. C. H. J. and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. W. A. Rafferty (S. O. 154, Dec. 21, Dept. M.).

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and take station. Major Emil Adam will then proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and take station (S. O. 142, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. G. I. L. and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. J. and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Major Samuel S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 145, Dec. 17, D. Columbia).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B. F. I. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Orray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. John S. Loud, upon being relieved from charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Detroit, will proceed to join his troop (S. O. 248, Dec. 22, Rec. Ser.).

Capt. John S. Loud, recruiting officer, Detroit, is authorized to visit his branch rendezvous at Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 30 (S. O. 250, Dec. 26, Rec. Ser.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A. B. and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, E. and K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; F and H, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L. and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

1st Lieut. Chas. H. Grierson is appointed Acting A. D. C. to Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 31, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report for duty with Troop L, relieving 1st Lieut. C. G. Ayres (S. O. 142, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. C. H. Grierson will proceed from Fort Apache to Los Angeles and take station for the performance of special duty at Dept. Hdqs. (S. O. 142, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. C. P. Johnson will proceed to Fort Apache, and relieve 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, in charge of Indians (S. O. 142, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.).

Capt. William B. Kennedy is relieved from charge of the rendezvous for the Mounted Service, at Chicago, and will transfer the public property for which he is responsible to Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut, 6th Inf. (S. O. 248, Dec. 22, Rec. Ser.).

Capt. William B. Kennedy will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and relieve Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., in charge of the rendezvous in that city, and the branch rendezvous at Toledo, O. (S. O. 248, Dec. 22, Rec. Ser.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., B. and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; G and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Jackson Bks., La.

Light battery.
Capt. Frank C. Grugan will inspect ord. stores at Fort Barrancas, Fla., for which Ord. Sergt. Thomas Carroll is responsible (S. O. 270, Dec. 29, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L, Ft. Washington, Md.; D, C. I. B., Newport Bks., and Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Light battery.
The leave for one month granted Major Edmund C. Bainbridge is extended ten days. (S. O. 3, Div. Atl., Jan. 4.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; J and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

Light battery.
The C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will direct 1st Sergt. John Whalen, Light Bat. B, to proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report to give testimony before a G. C. M. in the case of Charles Schuck, an alleged deserter (S. O. 276, Dec. 29, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E. F. I. and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Light battery.
The C. O. Fort Columbus will relieve Sergt. Victor A. E. Norman, Bat. B, from duty as acting commissary sergeant, and direct him to rejoin his battery at Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 277, Dec. 31, Div. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A. D. I. and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

The G. C. M. having adjourned until Dec. 28, Major Edward Moale, a member, will rejoin his station, Benicia Barracks, returning to the Presidio on the reassembling of the court (S. O. 94, Dec. 31, D. Cal.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A. B. E. H. and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.; C, D. F. and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

Based upon Surgeon's certificate, leave for one month is granted Capt. John P. Thompson, Fort Meade (S. O. 124, Dec. 26, D. Dak.).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B. and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. John Kennard, Co. K (S. O. 139, Dec. 27, Div. M.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H. and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. William Badger will report to Col. Charles Sutherland, Surg., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKimber, Wyo.

Pvt. Martin Gregg, Co. K, Fort McKimber, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O. Dec. 31, H. Q. A.).

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Pvt. Thomas Kenne, Co. I, Whipple Barracks, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., F. and I, Santa Fe, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and D, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Union, relieving 1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, R. Q. M. (S. O. 141, Dec. 18, D. Ariz.).

Capt. John Drum, recruiting officer, Buffalo, N. Y., is authorized to visit his branch rendezvous at Erie, Pa., Dec. 29 (S. O. 250, Dec. 26, Rec. Ser.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., B. G. H. and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B. C. and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Patrick Ryan, Co. B, Fort Sully (S. O. 123, Dec. 22, D. Dak.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B. and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and E, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh (S. O. 158, Dec. 28, Dept. M.).

Major H. C. Cook, in a regimental order announcing the recent death and services of Col. Robert S. La Motte, says: "He was a brave and resolute soldier, an officer of broad and varied experience, who had been charged with many difficult trusts and had proved equal to them all. A wise, just and conscientious commander, and a courteous, accomplished and widely cultured gentleman. He was devotedly attached to the regiment, ever solicitous for its welfare and jealous of its good name, and a worthy successor to the eminent soldiers who preceded him in its command. Our sympathies are most cordially extended to the three sons who survive their devoted father, and though our loss does not compare with theirs, every officer has lost a personal friend and the regiment a most capable and considerate commander."

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E. F. G. and K., Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and B., Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Fombina, D. T.

Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, Fort Buford, will proceed to the Fort Berthold Indian Agency and witness and certify to the delivery of annuity goods to the Indians (S. O. 124, Dec. 26, D. Dak.).

Serjt. James Sedore, Co. F, Fort Buford, for abusing his 1st sergeant and others and making false accusations of dishonesty, has been reduced to private, mulcted \$60, and relegated to the guardhouse, with hard labor for six months.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. H. and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. C. F. and K., Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

Pvt. Charles Framdling, Co. F, Fort Du Chesse, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.).

A roster of commissioned officers, dated Dec. 31, reaches us this week with the compliments of Adj. Dunning. There are 35 officers on the list, 34 of whom are on duty and one on leave. Each company has its captain present with it. Truly a good showing.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizer.

Hdqs., A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

2d Lieut. J. A. Lookwood, having reported at Div. Hdqs. from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed with his guard and prisoners to Alcatraz Island, and turn over the prisoners to the post commander (S. O. 79, Dec. 24, Div. F.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A. G. H. and I, San Antonio, Tex.; B. C. D. E. and F., Ft. Clark, Tex.; K., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. George F. Towle, to take effect on or about Jan. 7 (S. O. 125, Dec. 22, D. Tex.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. H. and K., Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A. Ft. Mazinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, Camp Poplar River, is extended three days (S. O. 124, Dec. 26, D. Dak.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A. C. E. G. and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. F. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K., Ft. McKinnay, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Francis J. Patten is authorized to remain in New York City, under special instructions of the War Department, until further orders (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.).

The bill of fare of Co. C, Fort Sidney, on Christmas Day is before us, and certainly it gives evidence that our old friend, Capt. F. H. E. Ebsen, paid due attention to the comfort and happiness of his men on that festive occasion.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F. G. H. and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, recruiting officer, Evansville, Ind., is authorized to visit his branch rendezvous at Louisville, Ky. (S. O. 249, Dec. 24, Rec. Ser.).

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., G. H. I. and K., Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B. C. E. and F., Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

(For Late Army Orders see page 372.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Re-Entered Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Dec. 29, 1888.

RETIREMENT.

Major Charles J. Dickey, 8th Infantry, December 26, 1888 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTIES.

Major Henry Clayton, Paymaster, died December 26, 1888, at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

Sergeant Michael Ronayne (retired), died November 22, 1888, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Elliott, Tex., Jan. 2, Detail: Major H. C. Cook, Capt. William Auman and J. C. Chance, 15th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler and 2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 136, Dec. 23, Dept. M.).

At Fort Adams, R. I., Jan. 7, Detail: Capt. Edward Field, John W. Roder, and William Ennis, 1st Lieuts. Charles A. L. Totten and Leverett H. Walker, 2d Lieuts. Ormond M. Lissak and Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., and 3d Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, Div. A.).

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 7, Detail: Capt. George M. Randall and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieutenants Orlando L. Wieting and J. Rozier Clagett, 2d Lieuts. William H. Allaire, Daniel B. Devore and George D. De Shon, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, 2d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 3, Div. At., Jan. 4).

Army Boards.

Capt. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav., Vet. Surg. Daniel Lemay, Fort Leavenworth, and Mr. Benjamin T. Grant, St. Louis, are announced as a Board of Inspectors to examine, before delivery, a lot of cavalry horses to be purchased (S. O. 156, Dec. 23, Dept. M.).

U. S. Military Academy.—Orders No. 212, West Point, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1888, direct that the semi-annual examination begin on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1889, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 2.30 P. M. till 4.30 P. M., until finished. The Academic Board will be divided into two committees. 1st Lieut. Geo. L. Anderson, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., are appointed the secretaries of the First and Second Committees, respectively.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

A despatch of Dec. 27 from Parcell says: "The Indian scouts from Fort Reno, under Lieutenant Macomb, 5th U. S. Cavalry, have visited Oklahoma Station and arrested all in that vicinity, compelling them to hitch up their wagons and take everything with them and go to the Scouts' Camp. The scouts

disarmed the settlers and drove them like so many hogs."

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

A MEMORIAL service in honor of Sergt. John Darlington and Privates Frederick D. Pettit and Benj. Wilson, Co. A, 11th U. S. Inf., who were drowned Dec. 11 last, was held in Dodge Hall, Madison Barracks, Dec. 30. The programme was as follows: Fantasia, "Waiting and Watching," Band 11th Infantry; hymn, congregation; prayer, Rev. J. Winslow; anthem, choir Presbyterian Church; scripture, Rev. H. L. Holmes; hymn, congregation; address, Rev. L. R. Webber; hymn, congregation; funeral march, "Departed Comrades," Band 11th Infantry; benediction, Rev. L. R. Webber.

GOOD MATERIAL FOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

In connection with staff appointments the *Kansas City Times* mentions the following "fighting soldiers":

Capt. Wint, 4th Cavalry—All through the war and in every one of Mackenzie's campaigns; fine soldier.

Capt. Babcock, 5th Cavalry—War service, hard service on frontier; is a scholar, soldier and gentleman.

Capt. Godfrey, 7th Cavalry—In war as a boy; has seen more service in Indian campaigns than many men see in the course of a great war; is an excellent officer.

1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Artillery—Went in on Lincoln's first call for volunteers; after a quarter of a century's actual service is still a 1st lieutenant; an excellent man, morally, mentally, and physically.

Lieut. Grosbeck, 6th Infantry—Twenty-seven years' service; still 1st lieutenant; a capable officer and with excellent record; had much service as judge advocate.

Lieut. P. Henry Ray, 8th Infantry—Of Arctic expedition fame. It attracted no attention because he brought all his men back safe and in excellent health; the most perfect Arctic expedition on record; has much service as judge advocate.

Capt. MacArthur, 15th Infantry—Entered the war as a boy; commanded a regiment before he was 21; was especially commended for service at the battle of Franklin, where he commanded a regiment of O'pdyke's Brigade and personally contributed to a marked degree to the Union victory; has brevet of colonel; a fine soldier, scholar, and gentleman; has been a captain 22 years.

Capt. Thomas E. Rose, 16th Infantry—Went in at Lincoln's first call; led the famous break for liberty when the Union prisoners tunneled out of Libby prison; his record is positively heroic; has been a captain 22 years; has the brevet of brigadier general.

There are many more like them in the Regular Army, says the *Times*. Not a regiment but can furnish similar men.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JANUARY 2, 1889.

THE past week has been one of mingled festivity and sadness here. The cadet New Year hop took place on Saturday evening. It was well attended. Among the young lady visitors present were: Miss Bonesteel, Miss Milliken, Miss Lyon, Miss McMaster, Miss Johnson, Miss White, Miss Young, Miss Ash, Miss Mitchell, Miss Willy Johnson, Miss Frazier, Miss Foster, Miss Fraser, Miss Beales, Miss Davies, Miss Pierson, Miss Perry, Miss Hix, Miss Spencer, Miss Jordin, Miss Roe, Miss Ellison, Miss Lauderdale, Miss Kennedy, Miss St. George, Miss Skeas, Miss Griffith, Miss Chamberlin, Miss Barker and Miss Thomas.

In the midst of busy preparations for New Year's Day the sad news was received of the death of Mrs. Schofield which occurred on Sunday. On the following morning Cadet Jackson died at the cadet hospital. All festivity was, in consequence, brought to an end. The announcement was made that the officers' New Year hop would not take place on Tuesday evening. No calls were received at the post on New Year's Day, the flag was hung at half mast and all possible respect paid to the memory of the dead.

The funeral of Mrs. Schofield took place Wednesday morning on the arrival of the 12.19 West Shore train. The committal service was read at the grave by Dr. Goodwin, of Governor's Island, the funeral service having been held in Washington the day before.

The death of Cadet Jackson was a shock to all. He had been ill for some time with inflammatory rheumatism, but had, of late, seemed somewhat improved and no immediate danger was apprehended. His parents had been at the post for about a week and were with him constantly till his death. Cadet Jackson was a member of the 2d Class, standing well in his studies and holding the rank of 1st sergeant in the battalion. He was a favorite with his classmates, who sincerely mourn him. The utmost sympathy is felt for his parents in their affliction, their bereavement being, if possible, intensified by the fact that he was their only child. The funeral took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The service at the chapel was attended by the cadets, officers and families of the post. Eight of the 2d Class acted as pall bearers. The hymn, "My Faith looks up to Thee," was sung by the choir and congregation. Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite, Post Chaplain; Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Hildale Falls, and Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Governor's Island, officiating. The usual salute was fired at the grave after the service.

Examinations were begun at 8 A. M. to-day and continued until 11 A. M. They were then suspended until to-morrow morning.

Among many recent visitors at the post have been: Miss Bonesteel at Prof. Michie's, Miss Benson, a sister of Lieut. Benson, and second cadet at Prof. Postlethwaite's, Miss Lyon, a sister of Cadet Lyon, at Lieut. Braden's, Miss Mitchell at Lieut. Rowan's, Miss McMaster, a sister of Cadet McMaster, Miss White and Miss Johnson at Prof. Winthrop's, Mrs. and Miss Dahlgren at Capt. Sharpe's, Miss Frazier, a sister of Cadet Frazier, and Prof. Todd, father of Cadet Todd, at the hotel, Gen. Ruggles, father of Cadet Ruggles, at Lieut. Hodges', Lieut. Edgerton at Prof. Bass's, Lieut. Wheeler at Capt. Metcalfe's, Mrs. and Miss Landis at Lieut. Landis's.

Distemper has prevailed lately among the cavalry horses, a number of whom were suffering, at last accounts, from this malady.

Our mild weather continues and we are enjoying a very unusual winter.

The river, while filled with floating ice, does not show any indications of freezing over, as yet.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T.

THE little ones of the garrison were made happy on Christmas eve at this post. The officers and their ladies provided a Christmas tree, which was placed in the post hall, and handsomely adorned. Every child in the post, great or small, was supplied with presents, and a short entertainment in the way of singing and illustrations of proverbs by tableaux was furnished.

The weather up to this time has been that of the Pacific slope. It was only a few days before Christmas that we were able to cross the Missouri River on the ice, to visit Bismarck. When the river is open, all communication with the post is by way of Mandan, which is on the west side of the river.

Dr. Spencer, of Fort Yates, passed through the post, en route to his station (returning from leave), on Christmas day. The Doctor could not be persuaded to stop and eat some turkey.

One of the generous postmasters of our Department sent out souvenirs to his friends in the shape of one-thousand-

dollar checks, but they were only payable at the "Bank of Friendship," where the deposit was to the credit of a "Postmaster in the Army of Goodfellowship."

Colonel Townsend, of the 12th Infantry, is expected at the post almost any day, en route to the East on leave of absence. The Colonel expected to spend the holidays in New York, but for some reason his leave was temporarily suspended.

The post sends its holiday greetings to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and wishes for the New Year that it may double its subscription list.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City Times says:

Asst. Surg. Jarvis has left for his new station, Fort Lewis, Col. His departure has caused regret here.

A fancy dress party was given Dec. 29 by the managers of the recent successful children's entertainment. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Wetherill, to the officers' children.

Instruction in the department of law will begin Jan. 7, 1889. Capt. W. M. Wherry, 5th Inf., instructor in charge; Capt. J. F. Schindler, 6th Inf.; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., assistant instructors. During January and February recitations will be daily from 1.30 to 3 P. M. During March, April and May, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 10.30 A. M. to 12 M.

Father Kincaid thinks Santa Claus must have come out of business, as he left his whole pack at the rectory on Christmas morning. The good padre found amongst his Christmas gifts everything from a pair of slippers to a brand new church. A purse from the children, a purse from the enlisted men (3d Cav., being conspicuous.) A check on the Leavenworth National Bank, the gift of the officers, and something peculiarly pleasing to the father because, as he expressed it, he did not think that they knew there was such a person as himself in existence, as distant in his manner toward all outside his own flock. Then there was a purse from the congregation, and finally an order through Gen. McCook to call on the U. S. Treasury for any amount short of \$11,000 to build a chapel.

Lieut. Sage, 5th Infantry, Fort McIntosh, Texas, was a caller yesterday, en route to join his station from leave.

Lieut. Byrce, adjutant 5th Infantry, has returned from a month's leave, spent pleasantly with parents at Washington, D. C.

Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Infantry, has been honorably acquitted of the charge of disobedience of orders.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE Express says:

Dr. F. L. Town, U. S. A., is about leaving San Antonio, much to the regret of all who know him. He now adds \$20 to his former gifts, thus completing the first hundred dollars given towards the building fund of the Protestant Home for Destitute Children.

On Christmas eve the hop room at the post was crowded by officers and their families and enlisted men and their families. An immense Christmas tree stood opposite the door. A stage in the south end of the room was set to represent a bedroom on Christmas eve, with fire place and stockings complete. Major Poole, in snow-covered furs, was the Santa Claus who was discovered by little David Stanley, who then acted as the host of the children of the enlisted men and gave a Christmas token to each. The expense of the gorgeous Christmas tree and presents was borne by the officers of the post by voluntary contribution. The success of the affair, after the financial part had been taken care of, was due to the ladies of the post and to Major Burbank.

Post Adj. Hewitt is confined to his quarters by sickness and Lieut. Chas. S. Fowler, 15th Inf., is ably fulfilling the duties of the office.

Gen. Smith was the recipient from Bandmaster Frank A. Hall, at the Christmas Eve entertainment, of a well painted and handsomely framed copy of the well known picture "Hunting Camp," which represents a cowboy, with gun on shoulder, leading his horse. The picture was painted by the donor.

David Stanley and a party of young folks from the post had a merry picnic on the Salado Dec. 27, the cause being to gather mistletoe.

The son of Gen. Smith has returned, after remaining for some time on a ranch.

Lieut. R. C. Croxton, 5th Infantry, who came here from Jefferson Barracks with recruits, and has been the guest of Lieut. Hay, has returned to Fort McIntosh.

Miss Stanley has returned from the North, where she has been visiting.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, Dec. 23, the post chapel, St. Paul's P. E. Church, was well filled in honor of the Christmas celebration. The ladies to whom much honor is due are Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Capt. Liscum, Misses Mable and Bessie Gibson, Miss Louise Poole, Miss Susie Arthur, and Miss Vincent. The decorations were arranged by Major Cushing, assisted by the soldiers from the post.

Col. Weeks, chief quartermaster, left Dec. 25 for Del Rio to see about the location for the proposed new barracks and officers' quarters.

The latest garrison wedding rumor is that Miss Pettus, the sister of Mrs. Major Poole, will shortly be married to Lieut. Todd, 1st Artillery.

Miss Harbour, of San Francisco, is visiting the family of Major Wm. Arthur.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

THE Express says:

Col. Osborne, since assuming command, has improved the appearance of the post considerably.

The 5th Infantry Band, one of the best in the service, gives daily concerts.

Work has been commenced on the water works, which are badly needed.

Mrs. Weeks, wife of Lieut. Weeks, 5th Infantry, has rejoined her husband.

Mr. H. Noyes, son of Major Noyes, 4th Cavalry, is a guest of Capt. Carter.

Miss Jones, from Fort Hancock, is visiting Capt. Erera's family.

The post school will reopen after the holidays for children and enlisted men.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The California Commandery held a special meeting and reception, Dec. 27, in honor of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, and his family. The occasion was an interesting one and very successful.

The sixth quadrennial Congress of the Order will convene in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, April 19, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. The election of representatives will be held in the several Commanderies at a first meeting after Feb. 1, 1889, and the credentials of the representatives of each Commandery properly attested, forwarded to the Recorder-in-Chief before April 1, 1889.

Cocoa is one of the most comforting, healthful and invigorating drinks used by civilized people, invaluable for invalids and agreeable to all. Its use becomes more general every year, as its value and desirability are recognized, and its cost (less than one cent a cup) makes it as economical as it is pleasant. It is more generally used of the standard preparation, Walter Baker and Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa; but it is equally desirable at other times, and always nourishing and palatable. Its increased consumption is an encouraging sign of the popular tendency to healthful, rather than harmful drinks, and cannot fail to result in raising the standard of health.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the case of Frank S. Hotchkiss v. The United States, Weldon, J., delivered the opinion of the Court of Claims: On June 5, 1878, the claimant was appointed a lieutenant (junior grade) in the U. S. Navy; and continued to discharge the duties of that position until June 16, 1885, at which date the Secretary of the Navy, under the authority of Sec. 1454 of the Revised Statutes, issued an order wholly relieving claimant from the Naval Service from that date, with one year's pay. At the time of retirement claimant was on sea duty, and paid at the rate of \$2,000 per year. He was paid \$1,400 as the year's extra pay under said order, but he has demanded from the accounting officers the sum of \$2,000 as the pay to which, as he claimed, he was entitled.

The term "one year's pay," as used in Sec. 1454, has always been construed by the accounting officers of the Treasury to entitle the officer to a year's leave pay of the grade held at retirement.

It is insisted by the claimant that upon the above state of facts he is entitled to recover the sum of \$2,000 or the difference between "leave pay" and the pay to which he would have been entitled, if he had remained in the Service for one year, and continued to discharge the obligations of "sea duty." At the time he was retired by the action of the President, although nominally on sea duty, he was in fact incapacitated to perform the obligations of that duty, because, as found by the Board, he was unfit for "active service," and the legal effect of that finding was to put him "on leave or waiting orders." To permit him to recover the sum of \$2,000 would be to decide against the action of the Board of examination, that a party was entitled to recover the compensation of a position the duties of which he could not have discharged, and which he did not in fact or in law hold. The claim of the petitioner was settled on the basis of construction given to the statute by the accounting officers of the Government, from the enactment of the law, and such constructions are entitled to great consideration when the statute is to be judicially interpreted.

It is the opinion of the court that the accounting officers construed the law correctly, and that the petition should be dismissed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 1, 1889.

THE New Year's hop, given by the 1st class New Year's eve, was, without doubt, the gayest and most brilliant hop that has been given at the Academy for years. By special permission the hop lasted until 12:30; at an early hour the people began to crowd into the gymnasium and by 10 o'clock the gaieties were well under way. Pay Insp. T. T. Caswell's wife received with Cadet Williams. One of the nearest surprises of the evening was that given by the class of '89 at 12 o'clock. At two minutes before 12 the assembly was sounded by the band, in response to which the class of '89 assembled in the centre of the room and formed a line. Exactly at 12 o'clock eight bells were struck and with boatwain's pipes '89 was piped away and immediately afterwards '89 was piped over. In the lancers, which were then played and danced, the class showed their joy by many curious steps and movements; the walls of the gymnasium fairly rung with their "Sis-boom-Ah-Eighty-nine." To enumerate the people present would be almost impossible, but there were present about 400.

A very pleasant 10 o'clock hop was given by the cadets Saturday night, Mrs. Roper and Cadet Phelps receiving; the room was not so crowded and everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Mrs. Comdr. C. D. Sigbee entertained a number of cadets from 4 to 7 last Saturday at a soap bubble party. Prizes were offered for the most expert soap bubble blower; the whole affair was most enjoyable and furnished great amusement for those present. Prizes were won by Misses Farmer and Caswell and by Cadets Rising and Magill. Late in the afternoon an elegant repast was served and at 7 o'clock the party broke up, those present only regretting that the time had so quickly flown.

Miss Hare, who for some days past has been visiting at Lieut. Potts, gave a piano recital in the Institute building Thursday evening. Unfortunately, the cadets could not have the pleasure of attending; Miss Hare showed that she possessed great musical ability and kept the audience engaged the entire time as in a piece.

The following people attached to the Academy received New Year's Day: Mrs. Sampson, assisted by Mrs. Smith, Miss Kate Sampson, Mrs. T. C. Walton, Miss Margaret Walton, Mrs. S. W. Very, Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Mrs. Hendrickson and Mrs. J. Roper. Mrs. P. F. Harrington, assisted by Misses Lydia and Helen Harrington, Mrs. Ogden, Miss Barman, Mrs. Welch and Miss Mary Todd.

Mrs. H. W. Fitch, assisted by Mrs. C. D. Sigbee and Miss Nannie Sigbee, Mrs. E. E. Capehart, Miss Archer, Miss Cox, Miss Farmer and Miss Hendy.

Mrs. E. K. Moore, assisted by Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Eyre and Mrs. Low, Miss Owen, Miss Hockaday and Miss Probasco; Mrs. Potter, assisted by Mrs. Zanes; Mrs. H. A. Bartlett received alone; Mrs. Caswell, assisted by Miss Rosalie Caswell and Mrs. McCroly; Mrs. C. C. Todd, assisted by Mrs. Colvocoresses, Mrs. Dr. Gatewood, Misses Cook, Temple and Phyllis; Mrs. A. C. Baker, assisted by Misses Sherman and Mitchell; Mrs. J. H. S. Holcombe, assisted by her sister Miss Edith Taylor; Mrs. R. H. Miner, assisted by Mrs. Stokely Morgan and Miss Tallman.

The 1st Class were not receiving and hung their basket in front of the old quarters. They were remembered by a number of their friends among the officers and children of the yard, all of which they appreciated very highly.

Mrs. P. F. Harrington entertains the cadets to-morrow afternoon from 4 to 6 at a tea.

Chief Engr. Edward Farmer and daughter have been the guests of Prof. Rice this week; they leave on the early train to-morrow. Misses Barman and Welch are visiting Miss Helen Harrington. Miss Hurdy, Paym. Hurdy's daughter, is visiting Mrs. Low.

Miss Sherman, Senator John Sherman's daughter, visited Mrs. A. C. Baker this week. She attended the hops and assisted Mr. Baker to receive to-day. Lieut. Howard, U. S. N., is visiting his brother, Lieut. T. B. Howard, U. S. N. The former is stationed at Sandy Hook.

Misses Owen, Hockaday and Probasco, of Washington, are the guests of Mrs. E. K. Moore.

Naval Cadet L. H. Chandler paid us a short visit, taking in the hops and seeing old friends.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley was called to Vermont last week on account of the illness of his father.

Miss Mary Todd leaves shortly for West Point where she will spend the winter.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons of last week the 1st Class gave informal matinees at the gymnasium. Although not very well attended those whose pleasure it was to be present enjoyed themselves to the full extent of the law.

Very few cadets went on leave for New Year's day. Those that did could not have spent the day more enjoyably than those that remained.

The first one of the amateur theatrical entertainments "Our Boys" will be presented Jan. 10 (Thursday), and will be repeated for the benefit of the cadets Saturday, Jan. 12, consequently there will be no cadet hop on that date. Two other plays have been completely cast, and are to be presented very soon.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 21. Temporary flagship N. A. S. Left for Santiago Dec. 31, with *Haytian Republic* in tow.

OSSEPEE, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. At Norfolk Navy-yard, Va. Repairs completed and ready for sea. She will make a short West Indian cruise, leaving early in January.

FENACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Repairs will be finished probably in May, 1889.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 30.

S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gillis. Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Steamers leave Newport News, Va., Jan. 10 and 19, for Rio de Janeiro.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 27.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Left Navy-yard, New York, for Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 26, and was inspected there. She sailed Jan. 3, 1889, for Montevideo, Uruguay, where she will relieve the *Swatara* as flagship of the South Atlantic Station.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 21. Will be ordered to join the Asiatic Squadron as soon as relieved by the *Richmond*.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickinson. Reported at Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 1.

European Station—A. R. Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Will join flagship at Villefranche in February next. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Villefranche, France, Nov. 1.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. At Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 28. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Apia, Samoa, at last accounts, and cruising thereabout. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Honolulu, S. I., Nov. 23. Comdr. J. G. Green has been ordered to command, and leaves San Francisco per steamer of Jan. 15.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Left Acapulco, Mexico, Dec. 26. From this point she will proceed to China on her way to New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Cogblan, at Mare Island, Cal. Preparing for sea.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Mare Island undergoing repairs. Will be sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Apia, Samoan Group.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19. Lieut. Commander George M. Book has been ordered to command.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. p. s.) Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Panama Dec. 8, and will remain until further orders.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain O. M. Schoonmaker. At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs. Expects to be ready about the middle of January.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco, Cal., for Yokohama, Jan. 15 and 24.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. En route for New York, under sail. Will make the passage via Honolulu and Cape Horn. Sailed from Honolulu Nov. 10.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Shanghai November 12, and from there to proceed to Hong Kong. Has been ordered to the United States, and expected to arrive in June, 1889. Address all mail to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. To proceed to New York, via Suez Canal. Reported by cable to have arrived at Madeira, Dec. 31, 1888.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Shanghai, China, where she will winter.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama. Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station. Lieutenant Commander Gillpatrick, U. S. N., is at present in charge of the vessel.

OMAHA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Shanghai, China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Tientsin, China, where she will winter.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander C. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Dec. 2, on a cruise to the West Indies. Expected to leave about Dec. 30, for Port au Spain, Trinidad.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain John A. Howell. At New York Navy-yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise. Will shortly sail on a roving commission—of voyage around the world.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Ordered to Philadelphia, Pa.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington, D. C., at last accounts.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander A. D. Brown. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 30, with relief officers and crew for *Tallapoosa*, on South Atlantic Station, and then return and join N. A. Station. Arrived at Porto Graude, Cape de Verde, Dec. 24.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. At Erie, Penn.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At Mare Island, Cal. To sail for the Southern coast on survey duty. Address mail to care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School, N. Y. City, foot of East 26th Street, in winter quarters.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy yard, Cal.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. A despatch from Washington, D. C., says she will very soon be ready for commission, and it is thought Capt. H. B. Robeson will command her.

Jamestown—At Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., to undergo repairs.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ALL new ships of the British Navy are to be fitted to store two-thirds of their bread in casks.

AS soon as the new estimates are finished by the Bureau of Construction and Repair work will be resumed on the schoolship *Jamestown*.

IT is understood that the marines who were sent up to the Norfolk Navy-yard when the yellow fever broke out at Pensacola last summer will not be returned to that station.

BIDS for the improvement of the plant at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and for extra tools required to put the Yard in condition for building and repairing iron and steel ships were opened at the Navy Department Dec. 27. There were a number of bidders, among them being the Niles Tool Works, the Builders' Iron Foundry, Vulcan Iron Company, Rittenhouse and Son, A. S. Fish. There were 49 items and it will take some time to properly classify them. The contract for one set of bending tools was awarded to the Niles Tool Works, their bid being the lowest, at \$49,700.

THE Hydrographic Office commenced the distribution of bottle forms on the 1st of last October, and returns from the first one have just been received, as shown by the following letter received by Chief Officer Charles I. Galloway, of the American steamship *Santiago*: "I would inform you that the bottle thrown overboard from the *Santiago* on Nov. 15, 1888, in latitude 28 deg. 35.40 min. north, longitude 76 deg. 21.08 min. west, was found on the island of Abaco, near Powell's Cay, latitude 26 deg. 55 min. north, longitude 77 deg. 23 min. west, on Nov. 17, 1888." The bottle thus travelled, southwest by south, 123 miles in two days.

THE steel cruiser *Chicago*, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which was expected to be finished by Jan. 1, is still far from completion. Her 9 inch breechloading rifle is still at the proving grounds in Annapolis undergoing its final test, and will not be ready before six weeks. Several of the guns intended for her are still lying on the ordnance dock, and cannot be mounted until the carriages are finished.

Another 9.5 inch gun, is now on its way from Annapolis. It is expected that her armament will not be completed before the middle of February, and 1

will probably be some time in March before she is put into commission. The steel cruiser *Atlanta* is still in the dry dock, but it is probable that she will be put in the water some time next week. She has been fitted out with new gun trucks and a new propeller screw. She will start on a cruise around the world about the end of the month, first going from here to Japan by the way of Suez.

The *Brooklyn*, now en route home via Cape Horn, under sail, is expected to arrive in New York about April 15.

A TELEGRAM was received at the Navy Department Jan. 3 announcing that the *Richmond*, which went aground coming down from Norfolk, had gotten off and had sailed for the South Atlantic Station.

The little steam barge *Vizen*, in which Admiral Luce made his inland trip from New York to Norfolk, will be shipped on the *Richmond* to the South Atlantic Station. This little vessel will be of great service to Admiral Gillis for surveying service in the shoal rivers of South America.

ALL the work on the Navy Register has been completed and the sea service of each officer, together with his other duty, is all compiled and arranged up to Jan. 1. The compiler, Dr. McNair, is only awaiting the list of the cadets and academic staff of the Naval Academy, before sending the entire manuscript to the printer.

The plans of a submarine boat for a naval vessel submitted to the Navy Department several months ago by Representative Thomas have been referred by Secretary Whitney to a board, consisting of Commodores Sicard and Schley, Chief Constructor Wilson, and Engineer-in-Chief Melville. If their report is favorable Secretary Whitney will probably recommend that an appropriation be made during the present session for the construction of such a vessel.

The *World* of Friday evening has a despatch from Washington saying: "A sensation has been caused in Naval circles by the receipt of a despatch at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Luce stating that yellow fever had broken out on the *Yantic* and that she had left Jamaica for New York on that account. The despatch did not state whether any of the officers had been taken with the fever, and in the absence of such information it is believed that none of them are down with it."

It has not yet been definitely determined on whether the nominations of Commodores Belknap and Harmony will be sent to the Senate or not. As stated in the *JOURNAL* last week, there is really no vacancy in the grade of rear admiral until March 25. Some of the officials at the Navy Department contend that the Secretary can anticipate a vacancy, especially when the officer affected is in a foreign country. One of the officers on duty in the Navy Department told the *JOURNAL* to-day that he would not be surprised if Admiral Luce voluntarily went on the retired list a month sooner than his actual retirement in order that all obstacles to the promotion of Commodore Belknap may be removed and his name sent to the Senate before the present Administration goes out of office.

The *Yorktown* left Cramp's shipyard Wednesday morning for an unofficial trial trip to test the vessel's sailing, steaming and general qualities on river, bay and ocean, with speed trials for long and short distances and tests of the engines and handiness of the *Yorktown* as a seagoing ship and a war vessel. Superintendent See said after the return: "The trip has been satisfactory in every respect. On the official trip she will make 17 knots an hour. We ran for three hours under forced draught, and the remainder of the trip was made under natural draught. While under forced draught everything worked beautifully. There was no water on the journals and the machinery was in perfect condition."

THERE was an error in S. 3738 as published in the *JOURNAL* of Dec. 22, which made it appear that there was to be an increase of 10 per cent. in the pay of naval officers for each period of five years served in the rank held. The provision is as follows:

There shall be allowed to each commissioned officer below the grade of commodore ten per cent. of his current yearly pay for each term of five years of service. The total of such increase, for length of service, shall in no case exceed forty per cent. of the yearly pay of the grade as provided by law.

Provided further, That the pay of a captain shall not exceed \$4,500 per annum, and that of a commander \$4,000 per annum.

Officers when on waiting orders shall receive seventy-five per cent. of their full pay.

Retired officers shall receive seventy-five per cent. of pay (salary and increase) of their grade at the date of retirement.

Officers when absent on leave shall receive full pay during such absence, not exceeding in the aggregate thirty days in one year, and half pay during such absence exceeding thirty days in one year.

Two modifications have been introduced into the bill, viz.: "Precedence is to be according to grade and length of service." "All commissioned officers are to be wardroom officers."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

DEC. 29.—Paymaster Robert W. Allen, to the Navy-yard, Washington, as General Storekeeper, Dec. 31.

Paymaster H. C. Machette, to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., Dec. 31.

JAN. 4.—Lieutenant Giles B. Harber, to Naval Observatory, Jan. 12.

Detached.

DEC. 29.—Paymaster Wm. J. Thomson, from the Navy yard, League Island, Dec. 31, and ordered to return home, settle accounts and await orders.

JAN. 4.—Captain A. T. Mahan, as President of the Naval War College, and ordered to remain on duty as president of Commission to select a site for the Navy-yard on the west coast of the United States.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain Henry C. Cochrane, detached from duty

at the marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to duty at Boston barracks, Feb. 15.

Lieutenant Richard Wallach, detached from the marine barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to duty at the Mare Island barracks, Cal., Jan. 10.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Jan. 4:

F. J. Livingstone, 24 class apprentice, attached to the *Minnesota*, died on board Dec. 12, 1888.

John W. Ryan, drummer, attached to the *Quinnebaug*, died Oct. 20, 1888.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

We give a complete roster of officers at present on duty with the Coast Survey:

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

H. E. Nichols, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, San Francisco, Cal.

Lt. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office. Ensign E. H. Tullman, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speil, U. S. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

VESSELS.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding; Ensigns F. Swift, H. A. Bishop, D. S. Nes, S. M. Steele, R. D. Tisdale, P. A. Surg. John M. Steele, Asst. Engr. Samuel H. Leonard, Jr., Address Key West, Fla.

Steamer *G. B. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns R. M. Hughes, Harry Kimmell, C. S. Stanworth, J. E. Shindel, P. Andrews, Asst. Surg. Thos. Owens, Asst. Engr. W. W. White. Address care C. and G. S. Office, Washington, D. C.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Ensigns R. O. Bitter, James Strauss, W. H. G. Bullard, H. E. Ramsey, Asst. Surg. J. F. Wise. Address care U. S. Consul, Valparaiso, Chile.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieut. D. H. Mahan, Ensigns Guy W. Brown, J. P. McGuinness, W. L. Dodd, W. H. Foust, P. A. Surg. H. L. Drake, P. A. Engr. Geo. D. Strickland. Address P. O. Box 1489, San Diego, Cal.

Steamer *McArthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieut. Chas. A. Gove, Ensign F. H. Hill, P. A. Engr. W. B. Dunning. Address Oakland, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lt. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns J. H. Oliver, L. S. Van Duzer, Carpenter W. W. Richardson. Address Navy Yard, New York.

Schooner *Scoreby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns J. C. Drake, R. L. Russell. Address New Berne, N. C.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The two houses reconvened on Wednesday after a two weeks' vacation, the Senate resuming consideration of the tariff bill and the House proceeding in an active manner to do nothing.

Neither the Army or Navy appropriation bills are yet ready to report. The sub-committees on both measures are nearly through with their work, however, and if present promises are fulfilled both measures will be on the calendar of the House by Tuesday next.

The first Navy bill of the session was passed by the Senate Jan. 3. This is S. 870, introduced by Senator Hale and providing:

That any officer who, after twenty years or more of service, has been or shall hereafter be placed on the retired list of the Navy by reason of physical defect, which defect was not a disqualification for service under the regulations at the time of such officer's original entry into the service, but has subsequently been made so, shall, upon the certificate of the Retiring Board to the said state of facts, be held to be retired for disability incident to the service, and shall receive the rate of pay established by law for officers of his grade retired under such disability.

Senate bill 1140, authorizing the Secretary of War to procure and present medals to survivors of the forlorn hope storming party of Fort Hudson, was reported favorably from the Senate Military Committee on Thursday.

Chairman Townsend has prepared the rough draft of the bill authorizing the establishment of a National Military Museum in the City of Washington, and will present it to the committee for approval at its next meeting. The bill will call for the construction of a building, to be located somewhere in the public grounds, and to be under the charge of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The appropriation to be recommended will probably not exceed \$100,000, but the building is to be so constructed as to be susceptible of enlargement.

The fortification bill was reported to the House on Wednesday. The amount recommended, \$890,000, is considerably less than anticipated, but there is a reasonable prospect that the Senate will add several millions to it when it reaches that end of the Capitol. The following is the text of the bill:

For the protection, preservation, and repair of, and preparation of plans for fortifications, \$100,000.

Torpedoes for harbor defence; for continuing torpedo experiments and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of the service, \$330,000.

For torpedo shed at San Francisco harbor, \$22,000.

For the finishing and assembling of 8 inch, 10 inch, and 12-inch steel guns made from forgings procured under the act of Sept. 22, 1888, \$35,000.

For the purchase of steel forgings for field and siege cannon as follows: For steel forgings for not less than twenty-four three and six-tenths inch field guns, \$24,000; for steel forgings for not less than ten 5-inch siege guns, \$20,000; for steel forgings for not less than ten 7-inch siege howitzers, \$18,000; for steel forgings for not less than sixteen three and six-tenths inch field mortars, \$2,000; for manufacture of field and siege cannon (finishing and assembling) within the fiscal year 1890, \$14,000; in all, \$78,000.

For the test of experimental guns procured under the act of Sept. 22, 1888, namely, for one 10-inch wire-wound gun, steel, \$28,000; for one 12-inch gun, steel-bored, \$30,500; for procuring one 10 inch dis-appearing gun carriage, \$18,500; for gun platforms at proving ground, \$6,500; for projectiles for field, siege, and seacoast guns for issue to the service, \$28,500; for siege gunpowder for issue to the service,

\$7,000; for fuses and implements for issue to the service, \$2,000; in all, \$125,000.

For the alteration of barbette carriages for 10 inch smooth bore guns to adapt them to the service of 8 inch muzzle-loading converted rifles, \$54,000; for the alteration of barbette carriages for 15 inch smooth bore guns to adapt them to present service conditions, \$46,000; in all, \$100,000.

For the manufacture of carriages for 12-inch breechloading rifled mortars, procured under the act of Sept. 22, 1888, \$100,000.

NOTE.—Amount appropriated by fortification act for 1890..... \$3,972,000

Total estimates for 1890..... 5,532,000

Amount in this bill..... 890,000

No arrangements have yet been made as to the date of the trial trip of the new cruiser *Charleston*. The President of the Union Iron Works, Mr. Irving M. Scott, has had several conferences with Secretary Whitney on the subject, but so far nothing has been definitely arranged. The ship will be ready for the trial in about three or four weeks. Mr. Scott's idea is to have the *Charleston* go to sea for about three or four hundred miles, so that the machinery may have a most thorough test. The contractors are certain that the ship will perform to the entire satisfaction of the Navy Department. The estimated horse-power is 7,500 and a speed of 18 knots is also guaranteed. This the builders of the ship are certain they will exceed. It is not unlikely that the official trip of the vessel will take place in Santa Barbara Channel, which is an open roadstead just south of San Francisco. Secretary Whitney will in a few days, order a Board of Officers to superintend the trial under such regulations as the Bureau Chiefs may prescribe.

The liberal members of the Hungarian Diet, Jan. 1, waited upon Premier Tisza, offered him New-Year congratulations and assured him of the full support of the party in his foreign policy. Herr Tisza replied in a speech, the hopeful tone of which agrees with the opinion of the leading diplomats and military men in Austria, that peace will continue a year. This belief is based chiefly upon a renewal of armaments, the adoption of new repeating rifles, new explosives, etc., conjoined with attendant reforms in military drill and tactics. These changes are considered sufficient to prevent any power from taking the field perfectly equipped for a number of months. Austrian and German watchers of the Russian preparations concur in declaring that Russia, in spite of her recent efforts, continues in a state of military disorganization, and that her cavalry and artillery would be unable to face the Austrian forces alone if war should be declared in the spring. German experts consider that the fortresses in Russian Poland would be certain to be carried without a siege, whereas the Austrian fortifications at Cracow and Przemyel are among the strongest in Europe. The Czar is conscious of his weakness, and is not likely to provoke a war. Herr Tisza's declaration is, therefore, hailed as an assurance of a year's peace. Nevertheless, Russia is preparing to face the contingency of an immediate conflict.

COMMENTING upon an alleged discovery in New York of an original draft of the Declaration of Independence, the *Philadelphia Times* ventures the opinion that "one of these days some Gotham sharp will turn up with the original Ten Commandments. It seems to be in the East River air." Well, hardly. Whatever else may be preserved by the New Yorkers, they have certainly not kept the Ten Commandments.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL W. B. REMEY, of the Navy, has returned from a visit to the family of his brother, at Norfolk.

LIEUTENANT LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., returned from his home in Kentucky last week, and is on duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PAUL CLENDENIN, U. S. A. was married at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 12, to Miss Daisy Brownson. The married couple have gone to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

COMMODORE GEORGE BROWN, the commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, is in Washington. It is understood that his mission is not unconnected with the resumption of work on the battle ship *Texas*.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., gave a formal dance at his home on New Year's night for young people, at which there were about forty present. This is the first time in fifteen years that the Porter family have missed giving a large annual ball on New Year's night. The continued delicate health of Mrs. Porter will prevent their mansion being opened much this winter.

THE *Religio Philosophical Journal*, of Chicago, referring to the Court-martial case of Captain R. W. Shufeldt, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, expresses great sympathy for the Doctor, and thinks the Department "has no right to hold him in arrest and suspense for more than seven months after the trial, without letting him know the verdict." The friends of Dr. Shufeldt are responsible for this. They are making a desperate effort to prevent the sentence of dismissal from being carried out. The proceedings of the court have been in the hands of the President for nearly two months now, and so strong has the pressure been to save him his commission that the President finds himself utterly unable to act. Having staved off action so long his friends are now hopeful that the President will grant their request and place him on the retired list.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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240 Broadway, New York.

HE KNEW WHAT HE WAS ABOUT.

We are pleased to learn that our article calling
attention to the discrepancy between the law and
the advertisement for proposals, in the case of the
call for steel forgings, has produced amusement at
the Ordnance Office. It is a satisfaction to know
that we have been able to relieve, even to this ex-
tent, the tedium of official routine. Still, we have a
suspicion that this humor is too much in the nature
of that which used to prompt us during the war,
when we sang to the next one that died, to be thor-
oughly enjoyable. The possession of a capacity to
pervert an act of Congress from its obvious meaning
may be something to chuckle over, and we should
perhaps join in the laugh, were we not aware of the
extent to which such displays of ingenuity injure
the Service with Congress and the country. The
words of the advertisement, and the words of the
act, were, we are now told, drawn by the same per-
sons. It is obvious then there was some purpose
intended. What was it? If "steel" and "steel
forgings" mean the same thing, what necessity
was there to depart from the language of the act in
the advertisement?

We have not suggested that the gentleman who
drew these diverse provisions does not "usually know
what he is about," and did not know in this case.
The question is, what was he about, and what is the
exact purpose of making the departure from the
language of the law to which we have called atten-
tion? It is evident that Congress does not know,
for the chairman of one of its committees, promi-
nently identified with this subject, writes us this
week that he was not aware of the discrepancy be-
tween the act and the advertisement until his
attention was called to it by the JOURNAL. It is
certainly interesting to learn that a conference
agreement between the two Houses of Congress,
arrived at after disagreement, was drawn by the

same person who wrote the advertisement, "a gen-
tleman who usually knows what he is about."

As to the original matter: when we wrote it we
had in mind the action of the present Administra-
tion on the Roach contract, executed by its prede-
cessor, which established the precedent that a con-
tract made not in strict accordance with the specific
requirements of law was void, *ab initio*. Can it be
reasonably held for a moment that if Congress au-
thorized for a special purpose the purchase of five
million feet of lumber, a bureau would have the
right to limit bids thereunder to red wood, and
thus cut off from competition all producers but
those on the Pacific slope? Or say steel rails, could
a bureau write proposals for crucible rails alone,
and thus eliminate all domestic competition?

The vast majority of steel guns have been made
of crucible steel. By what right, then, does the
Ordnance Department prevent an American citizen
from erecting a crucible plant, and entering into
competition, under provisions of law which specifi-
cally permit him to do so? The more we reflect
upon the matter, the clearer it seems to us that the
advertisement involves undoubted *nullification*,
and this we announce without having before us fear
of the "gentleman who usually knows what he is
about"—It is just as well that others should know
what he is about, the members of the coming Con-
gress included.

A COMPARISON of the vote for Presidential electors
this year with that in 1880, when the census was
taken, would indicate that the population of the
United States is now over sixty millions, or, to be
exact, 61,596,673. The population in 1880 was
50,155,783 and it is probable that the census of
1890 will show nearly or quite 65,000,000. The rest
of the North American Continent has nearly
25,000,000, a total of 90,000,000 for North America
or between 115 and 120,000,000 for the whole of the
American Hemisphere as compared with 350
millions in Europe and twice that number in Asia.
The population of the globe is about 1,250 millions.
The population of our several States, based on their
vote of this year, is as follows, giving them in the
order of their rank:

New York.....	6,056,089	California.....	1,343,980
Pennsylvania ..	4,883,926	Minnesota.....	1,301,607
Ohio.....	3,708,929	Mississippi.....	1,175,000
Illinois.....	3,705,480	Maryland.....	1,144,441
Missouri.....	2,833,455	South Carolina..	1,085,000
Texas.....	2,806,854	Arkansas.....	1,079,405
Indiana.....	2,257,037	Nebraska.....	1,043,267
Michigan.....	2,203,328	Louisiana.....	1,045,613
Massachusetts ..	2,176,648	West Virginia...	888,804
Kentucky.....	2,125,809	Connecticut.....	721,885
Virginia.....	2,115,629	Maine.....	651,000
Iowa.....	2,031,786	New Hampshire..	364,572
Tennessee.....	1,928,787	Rhode Island....	355,121
Wisconsin.....	1,746,253	Florida.....	348,264
North Carolina..	1,656,843	Colorado.....	332,269
Kansas.....	1,634,743	Vermont.....	331,000
Georgia.....	1,580,525	Oregon.....	267,349
Alabama.....	1,459,083	Delaware.....	148,985
New Jersey.....	1,306,915	Nevada.....	63,000

Total for the United States..... 61,596,673

ENGINEERING estimates that the Panama Canal
might have a good chance of being completed with
the expenditure of one hundred million dollars ad-
ditional, and that upon this additional capital divi-
dends to the amount of 10 per cent. could be secured.
This estimate assumes an annual income of \$15,-
000,000, derived from six millions of tons of freight
at \$2.80 a ton, with 20 per cent. of the gross in-
come allowed for making expenses. "Under these
circumstances," says our English cotemporary, "it
is reasonable to hope that some financial under-
standing may be arrived at, considering that any
fresh and privileged capital will find a fair guaran-
tee in the investment itself, and though such an
arrangement may offer little consolation to the
present shareholders, the canal could be completed,
and its undoubted usefulness developed. It would
be premature to speculate how or where the new
capital should be raised, but the present crisis may
suggest itself as a favorable occasion for American
enterprise. If the canal were finished by a combi-
nation of French and American capital, and its
affairs were controlled by a joint board, made up of
French and United States directors, a fair future
might yet exist for M. de Lesseps's great scheme,
and political complications of more or less import-
ance might be avoided." There has undoubtedly
been an enormous waste in carrying on work thus
far, but a small portion of the 230 millions of dollars

thus far expended being represented by actual work upon the canal itself. Taking the company's statements to be correct, 34,500,000 cubic metres of excavation were on Jan. 1, 1888, wanting to complete the canal. On Oct. 1 last this figure had been reduced to 23,768,000 cubic metres, showing an output of over 10,000,000 cubic metres in nine months. "This," says Engineering, "is good work and does not surprise us considering information of a private character we have obtained from independent visitors, who speak with admiration of the present activity displayed all along the line. We are thus led to understand that at present the organization is good and the energy displayed remarkable. Should the present rate of working be followed up and more developed, 20 months, or two years at the outside, ought to see the canal completed."

THE annual Army Register will not be published as promptly this year as last, in consequence of the delay on the part of the Senate in acting upon the staff appointments, and the promotions consequent upon the retirement of Colonel Sweitzer. There are also some promotions to fill vacancies occurring prior to Dec. 31 yet to be sent to the Senate and confirmed before the Register can be put to press. From the present outlook it is doubtful if it will be ready for general distribution before the middle of February, and possibly not before the 4th of March. A notable change in the Register this year will be the omission of the list of officers who have rendered staff service other than that under commissions, and of those on whom brevet rank has been conferred. This and other changes will reduce the size of the volume to about 270 pages, or 130 less than the Register for 1888. This action was taken upon the recommendation of General Schofield, who considers the republication useless, in view of the fact that no changes have occurred during the year.

THE War Department's ultimatum in the case of Captain Mount will probably be known in a day or two, as the question of the promotions consequent upon his resignation is now being considered with the view to making nominations to the Senate. It is understood that the Attorney-General has been requested to give his opinion as to the right of the President to revoke the order accepting the resignation. In view of the very plain decision of the Supreme Court heretofore alluded to in the JOURNAL, in which the negative ground is taken, it does not seem at all likely that the Attorney-General will be able to point out any way by which Captain Mount can be restored to the Army except by nomination to the Senate, and this could only be done upon a plain statement of facts to the Senate.

THE prediction is made in various quarters that Secretary Endicott's cast iron rule limiting the tour of duty of aides-de-camp will be revoked within a short time after he turns the reins of the War Department over to his successor. General Schofield has always been much opposed to this order, and never more so than since his arrival at Washington. He has been very anxious for some time past to have his brother, Lieutenant C. B. Schofield, 2d Cavalry, on his staff, to succeed Lieutenant Sawyer, who has lately been granted leave of absence to go abroad, but under the orders of the Secretary he is barred from making the detail. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that he will secure a revocation of the order within a very short time after March 4.

WE have recently published copious and leading extracts from the reports for 1887-8 of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, the Commanding General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, Division and Department commanders, the Bureau chiefs, and other officials. As the JOURNAL has also kept well abreast, from week to week, with current events and progressive measures, it seems scarcely necessary to give a long resumé of service matters during the year just closed. It has been a year of steady progress, and devotion to duty, and, though the pessimist may find much to bewail, those who have been close watchers, and are sanguine for the future, find much to praise, and much cause for encouragement. The outlook for both Army and Navy is better in

many essential respects than it has been for years, but even if but little of what is necessary for thorough efficiency is withheld, that is no reason why officers and men should not make the best use of what there is, and by a steadfast and cheerful performance of every duty earn, if nothing else, the approval of their own conscience. It may not bring increase of pay or promotion, but it should give content here, and the reward of virtue hereafter.

THE publication illustrating the uniform of the Army of the United States, which has been recommended by the Committee on Printing of the House, consists of illustrations of the uniform of the military forces of the United States from the time of the American Revolution to the present date. These have been prepared and drawn so as to represent all arms of service, including those engaged in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, etc. They are founded upon such records, official and private, as are now accessible, and are believed to be as correct as circumstances permit. Some of the plates have been found necessary in carrying out the laws of Congress, in the preparation of monuments to military men of the Revolution and of wars since that time. As the result of careful study, they are of value historically to the country, and are of special interest to the veterans of the various past wars and to the militia and volunteers of the country, and the publication of the number of copies proposed is strongly recommended.

CHAIRMAN TOWNSEND is one of the few representatives of the House Military Committee who remained in Washington during Christmas week. He had expected to get the Army bill in shape to report to the full committee within a day or two after the reconvening of Congress, but the absence of the other members of the sub-committee and some delay on the part of the printing office in getting the draft of the bill printed has prevented much headway from being made. Mr. Townsend has, however, talked informally with officials of the War Department in regard to the more important estimates and will be well prepared to go on with the consideration of the bill when the committee finally comes together. To a JOURNAL correspondent he stated that he was favorably disposed toward liberal appropriations, to enable the summer manoeuvres lately proposed by General Schofield to be carried on, and he believed that the committee would acquiesce in some of the other new recommendations submitted by the Secretary of War.

THE New York Times says: "Owing to the regulations governing the commissioning of graduates from Annapolis, which secures, as a certainty, commissions for only the first 10 in the class, a great many Naval Academy men have availed themselves of an opportunity of entering the Revenue Marine Corps, and the majority now find that they are better off than if they had remained in the line of the Navy. On an average, about 30 cadets are graduated annually from the Academy. Thus yearly there are relegated to civil life a number of young men who have spent six years in the Navy, received the highest education attainable in the United States, and have become naval officers by second nature at an expense of about \$17,000 each to the Government. It is now strongly urged by naval officers that the training ship Chase should be put out of commission, and these extra naval graduates of the Academy put in the Revenue Marine Service."

IN our article of last week on "Non-commissioned Officers" we omitted to give the views of Lieut. Col. L. L. Langdon, 3d U. S. Art., at present commanding his regiment and the post of Fort Barrancas, Fla. Col. Langdon says: "I do not like the idea of monthly reports, and in my 34 years service I have not seen any favoritism. There are a few cases, now and then, no doubt, but would monthly reports cure that favoritism? It would be just as easy to favor a man in a report as in any other way. Not to mention the fact that we have too many reports now, it may be said that the reports would not amount to anything. Just fancy having to report every month what your individual

opinion is of the nine non-commissioned officers in your battery. . . . As it is now a captain selects a man after (as a rule) careful observation. If the colonel is not a man of straw, a mere register of his subordinate's wills, he will refuse to give the man the warrant if there is anything against the man. . . . The system of reports, if carried to the extent indicated, would oblige the colonel to sign the warrants on the evidence of the documents. He would have no will in the matter and could not go behind the returns. He would be a mere figure-head. Why give him the power if it is not discretionary? I trust I have made it clear that I don't favor a change."

THE daily papers have occupied much space with detailed description of the circumstances attending the surrender of the *Haytian Republic* by the Legitimate Government. The general satisfaction with the result shows how sympathetic our people are with anything that looks like a display of vigor, even though its victim being a sovereignty no more powerful than that of Hayti. It is an earnest of their disposition to see the honor of the flag maintained, and of a readiness to approve a public policy which seeks to put us in a position to assert our rights, when necessary, without being first required to carefully measure the size of our antagonist. We hope that, if the occasion should arise, public sentiment will approve of an equally prompt action against a power more worthy of an assertion of our dignity and rights. Our best security against aggression is the certainty that it will not be tamely submitted to, and an essential element in that certainty is the ability, as well as the will, to act.

THE New York Times says: "Admiral Luce has done an excellent and business-like piece of work with his little squadron. He has done it, too, in the nick of time, since it seems to be clear that if he had been delayed a day or two longer the steamer of which he went to resume possession would have been transferred to the British flag, and a much more serious and complicated international question would have arisen than that which is now happily settled. The net result of the transaction, so far as Hayti is concerned, is likely to be that no Haytian Government, regular or revolutionary, will be disposed to take liberties with American vessels or to despoil American citizens. Although Hayti is a very small power, the promptness with which the dignity of the United States has been vindicated against her will be apt to raise us in the opinion of more important powers. Upon the whole, the incident is highly creditable not only to Admiral Luce and his force, but to Mr. Whitney's energetic administration of the Navy Department."

SOMETHING of a change has transpired in the status of the Revised Army Regulations since our remarks last week. They have been exhumed from their pigeon-holes and in a few days will be re-introduced to the familiar pencil, paste pot, and scissors so deftly yielded by Captain Davis, the recorder of the Benét Board. These weapons of destruction and construction are to be used by the same familiar hands, too, for Captain Davis has been called upon to edit the important work. It is understood that Colonel Barr, Judge Advocate, will be associated with him. These officers have an important task before them. They will first be called upon to modify the new regulations so as to conform to the changes that have been made since the Benét Board made its report. Then there will be proposed modifications to consider with the view to further expunging superfluous matter. There are also some entirely new features to consider. It is now understood to be the intention of the Secretary to have the new regulations in shape and ready for the printer so that he can note his approval before he relinquishes the reins of the War Department.

ALTHOUGH there are more than sufficient vacancies now due, to provide places for the eleven non-commissioned officers holding certificates as candidates for promotion to second lieutenants, their nomination to the Senate is necessarily delayed by the hitch in the confirmation of the pending staff appointments. The majority of the vacancies are

in the cavalry arm, and it is probable that the most of these will be filled by the transfer from the infantry, and that the greater portion of the non-commissioned officers will be assigned to the infantry. A number of last year's graduates have applied for transfer to the cavalry.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT in a recent circular publishes a synopsis of several interesting reports of the practice marches made by the troops in the Department of the Missouri during 1888. The posts concerned were Forts Crawford, Elliott, Gibson, Hays, Leavenworth, Lewis, Lyon, Reno, Sill and Supply. The programme of instruction for each contingent indicates that instruction in the essential parts of field duties was most complete, and the several commanders feel satisfied with results. Indeed the remarks of Col. A. McD. McCook, 6th U. S. Inf., concerning the Fort Leavenworth troops, under his command, equally apply to all. "The marching exercises and camping has done this command great good. All duty was performed well and with a cheerfulness characterizing good soldiers. I have naught but commendation for the officers and men composing the expedition." The General Orders, lately issued from the Headquarters of the Army, ensure a continuation and an expansion of this most important branch of military instruction.

THE Army and Navy Gazette of London says: "No army has the honor of numbering Cluseret among its officers, and the title of General was conferred on him by the Commune and himself; but he has been a Fenian leader and a professor of barricades and insurrections in several countries. He saw service in the American Civil War. And he has defeated M. Clémenceau!" Cluseret was appointed Adl. A. D. C. of Volunteers in our Army March 10, 1862, and promoted Brigadier-General Oct. 14, 1862. He resigned March 2, 1863.

The tenth annual meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association will be held in Room 2, Navy Department, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 7.30 P. M., for the purpose of receiving annual reports, and for the election of officers and Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

We learn from the Quartermaster General's Office that a new book, containing the illustrations of the uniform of the Army, is now in process of publication, but it is not yet known when the volume will be ready for distribution.

The tenth anniversary general meeting of the Military Service Institution will take place at Governor's Island, Jan. 9 at 2 P. M.

FAVORABLE action was taken by the Senate Military Committee at its meeting on Thursday on all the pending Army nominations except the appointments of Capt. D. M. Scott, 1st Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Infantry, and these would, in all probability, have received a favorable recommendation had all the members been present. It being apparent that the vote would be close it was determined to delay action upon them until the next meeting. The chief opposition is to Captain Scott, who has spent so large a portion of his time detached from his regiment, and who, it is held, should, if incapacitated for duty with his company, be retired. Some of the disappointed candidates have called the Committee's attention to the Court-martial some years ago in the case of Lieut. Hay. As he was acquitted by the Court it is not probable that the Committee will feel called upon to consider the matter. The confirmation in the case of the nominations unobjectionable to may be expected before the close of the week.

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., contributes to the Baltimore Sun an interesting letter on the Panama Canal, which he concludes by saying: "The Nicaragua Canal will be made without delay, whether by us or by Europeans, and the Panama Canal will not be made, simply because economic conditions will not permit it. All that the efforts of the enemies of the Nicaragua Canal in Congress could accomplish, were they far more powerful than they appear to be, would result in either British or German capital securing a foothold on the Isthmus; then whatever we might say in relation to the Monroe doctrine would have to be said with guns, and we could not enter into that argument on the Isthmus until we had fortified our coasts and have a supplementary force afloat to aid in our coast defence."

As a part of the Centennial Celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at New York City, April 30, 1789, the Committee on Art and Exhibition announces that a Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits and Relics will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House, to be opened to the public April 17, 1889, and continue three weeks. The following names of men who were prominent in the making of our history one hundred years ago are presented as among those of whom the committee is especially desirous of obtaining portraits and relics for the coming exhibition, viz.: President Washington, Vice President Adams, and the following members of his first cabinet: Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Knox, Secretary of War and Navy, and Edmund Randolph. Superior officers of the Army of the United States, as recognized and adopted by the First Congress under the Constitution, 1789: General-in-Chief Josiah Harmer, Paymaster-General Jos. Howell, Jr., Act. Adj. General Ebenezer Denny, Act. Q. M. General John Pratt, Major commandant John Doughty, Majors John Wyllis Palgrave and John Francis Hamtramck. Members of the First Congress and of the Federal Convention of 1789; also Geo. Clinton, Governor, and Pierre Van Cortlandt, Lieut.-Governor; Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, who administered the oath to Washington; Bvt. Brig.-General Samuel Blackley Webb, of the late Continental Army, Marshal of the Day; Chas. Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress; Tobias Lear, Secretary to Washington; Lieut. Col. David Humphreys, Robert Lewis and Thomas Nelson, Assistant Secretaries; Major Wm. Jackson, Aide-de-camp; John Jay; Le Comte de Moustier, Minister of France; Colonel Morgan Lewis; Bvt. Major Pierre Charles l'Enfant; Commissioners of the Treasury; Walter Livingston, Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee; The Rt. Rev. Samuel Provost, Bishop of New York; James Duane, Mayor of the City of New York; Robert Boyd, Sheriff; Daniel Phoenix, Treasurer; Richard Varick, Recorder; Aldermen Wool, Elting, Lawrence, Gilbert, Wyllie, Blagge and Bayard; Martha Washington and other prominent women of the period illustrated.

We have already noticed the entertaining, as well as instructive brochure, of Mr. Samuel Barton, published by Charles T. Dillingham. Mr. Barton is a nephew of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and after this publication he ought by right to succeed to his uncle's title of "Commodore," which is otherwise in danger of becoming extinct in the family. He writes in a white heat of patriotic indignation at the thought that "our shipping interest should be thus wiped out of existence, merely because a lot of idiots have inherited a political superstition which invariably throws them into spasms of indignant protest whenever the word 'subsidy' is mentioned." "This inherited superstition is," Mr. Barton says, "practically all there is behind the opposition to a fair and reasonable system of protection and encouragement to our shipping interest." We quite agree with him, and are glad that he has presented his protest in a form to attract attention. His picture of the possible humiliation to which we are exposing ourselves may not be an agreeable one to contemplate, but if we are not to face it in the future under more trying circumstances, we should not refuse to consider it now. As Mr. Barton is a broker, and not a shipping merchant, he is free from the suspicion of writing from other than patriotic motives.

"Town Topics," referring to the recent staff appointments, says: "Any effort on the part of the late candidates, to defeat the will and act of the President, now that he has made his nominations, would savor strongly of insubordination. It is the clear right of any officer of the line to make honorable efforts to secure such advancement as these staff appointments give, but after the Commander-in-Chief has made his selections, and issued his orders, as practically all nominations to the Senate amount to, military etiquette and soldierly discipline forbid even a murmur, much less active efforts to defeat the object of the orders, on the part of an unsuccessful candidate. Undoubtedly there are numbers of officers in the line who merit promotion, and who could worthily fill these staff positions, but all could not have the six vacancies, and those that have been 'left' must gracefully accept the decision of the Executive and hope for better luck next time."

THE *Alta California* says: "Several contemporaries last Sunday published events of the late war. In one there was an alleged statement from General W. T. Sherman that he always feared the shot from a rifle or musket, but a ball from a cannon he did not fear so greatly, as one could see such a missile approaching. To old soldiers this is a revelation." It may be a revelation to the *Alta*, but it is not to soldiers who have had experience in the field, and to whom the sight of round shot and rifled projectiles flying through the air is a familiar one.

We receive our annual Christmas box from Messrs. W. S. Kimball and Co., of Rochester, in the shape of dainty packages of cigarettes and tobaccos whose excellence accounts for the high reputation the products of this house enjoy in and out of the Army and Navy. The smoking tobaccos prepared by Kimball and Co. are all superlatively good; but the samples sent to us the present season are, if possible, better than any previously tested. The "Virginia Flakes" and the "Monte Cristo," which represent an absolutely pure leaf material, are excellent to an unprecedented degree. The brand of Turkish, of the firm's importation, will be likewise found satisfactory by those who affect the Eastern mixture. We congratulate our old friends upon the success of an industry which has been so honestly conducted.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal contains an agreeable report of an interchange of courtesies between the family of the President and that of the President elect. Congratulations from Mr. Cleveland were accompanied by a pressing invitation from Mrs. Cleveland to Mrs. Harrison, asking her to spend the days immediately preceding the inauguration at the White House. This has been followed by letters of inquiry from Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and courteous replies. The two private secretaries have also exchanged similar compliments, we are told. It is said, by those who seem to speak from knowledge of past changes of White House occupants, that more friendly relationship with the outgoing and incoming families never existed.

A NON-COMMISSIONED officer, a "Candidate" in the Army, writes us a pleasant Christmas letter, thanking us for our efforts in behalf of those who enter the Army with a desire and purpose to rise, and saying: "I feel that I am not only expressing my sentiments and those of the class that passed at Fort Monroe this year for commissions, but the sentiments of a greater portion of the non-commissioned officers of the Army."

LONDON Truth criticizes the action of the Duke of Edinburgh in recently sending one of the vessels of his squadron from Athens to Malta to bring a trunk which the Duchess had left behind. This, says Truth, may have saved the Duke about a sovereign for telegrams and carriage by steamer, but it must have involved a cost to the taxpayer of some hundreds of pounds.

A POST commander, in a recent letter, satirically remarks that "the Army is rapidly becoming a mere annex to the Hospital Corps." This, of course, is an exaggeration, but the question is, has the suggestion any point?

THE Fortification Board will resume its sessions at the War Department on Jan. 9. Inventors who have propositions to submit under the several provisions of the Fortification act will then be given a hearing.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf. The leave of Surgeon W. E. Waters is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Jan. 4.)

Eleventh New York.—Col. A. P. Stewart.

ORDERS disbanding the 11th N. Y., Colonel A. P. Stewart, have been issued. The matter has been under consideration for some time past, and it was generally understood among the well-informed that disbandment was the inevitable result. There have been internal dissensions, scandals, and a gradual falling of discipline in the command. The attendance at drill was very poor. At the inspection Oct. 18 last the regiment turned out 391 officers and men out of 567 on the roll. Its poor location has of course much to do with its deterioration, and, under the circumstances, it was almost impossible to get the class of men desired. We regret, as do many others, that the regiment should be swept out of existence; but there was no help for it, and it was a necessary and proper course to take.

MAJOR E. C. BAINBRIDGE, 3d U. S. Art., on leave from Newport Barracks, Ky., visited old friends at Fort McHenry and Baltimore this week.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER WARD P. WINCHELL, U. S. N., was married at Washington, Jan. 3, to Miss Lulu Minear. Lieut. Rush, Whiteley, Norton and Asst. Engineer Rommel were the ushers. Asst. Engineer Chambers was "best man."

JOHN RHINELANDER STEVENS, who died in New York, Jan. 3, was the son of Horatio Gates Stevens, and the grandson of Ebenezer Stevens, who was lieutenant-colonel of artillery at the battle of Saratoga and the surrender at Yorktown. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

MAJOR G. RUSSELL, 5th Cav., was the recipient on Dec. 27 of a valuable gold-headed cane handsomely engraved and inscribed. It was accompanied by the following letter of presentation, viz.:

FORT BROWN, TEXAS, Dec. 20, 1888.

Major G. Russell, 5th Cav., Fort Reno, I. T.:

MAJOR: In behalf of the members of Troop K, 3d U. S. Cav., I take pleasure in presenting you a cane as a token of respect and esteem in which you are held by the men of your old troop that you so long and so efficiently commanded. The members of the troop, especially the older ones, will always entertain pleasant recollections of their services under you as Troop Commander and will ever respect and revere your long services in that capacity. With best wishes for your future success, I am, in behalf of the members of the troop, Very truly yours,

FRANK LUTTREY,
1st Sergeant, Troop K, 3d Cav.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE INAUGURATION PARADE AT ALBANY.

The first of January, 1889, has become one of the noted days in the history of the capital city of the State of New York, Albany. Firstly—Because, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the streets were never before free from snow on the first day of a new year. Secondly—It witnessed the largest demonstration, civil and military, ever attending the inauguration of a Governor; and thirdly, because the present incumbent, if he completes his full term, will be the first man who has filled the gubernatorial chair of this State during eight consecutive years. Is it any wonder then that the Albanians fairly outdid themselves in their attentions and hospitalities to their guests and visitors, or that their houses were gaily decked with flags and streamers?

The military display was a most imposing one, there being fully 3,000 troops in the marching column, under command of Brig.-Gen. Amasa J. Parker, who was assisted by Col. John S. McEwan, as Adjutant-General. The National Guard was deployed in line along Broadway and State streets, the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, having the right and the 1st Battery, N. Y. City, the left. At 10.30 A. M. the signal was fired from one of the guns of the 2d Battery, N. Y. City, and the column started on its long and wearisome march. The streets of Albany are not conducive to the display of marching qualities, for, besides being a succession of up and down hill, they are badly paved, the incessant ruts and sharp cobbles making perfect alignments almost an impossibility. The distance covered was about three miles, and when the troops reached the reviewing point they were well tired, but marched past with the steadiness and precision of veterans. The reviewing stand was on the southeast corner of the capital building, and was most unfortunately and incorrectly placed on the left flank of the marching column; but this was, no doubt, a necessity.

Along the line of march the soldiers were greeted with applause, cheers and demonstrations of approval and welcome, but at the reviewing point the music of the bands was fairly drowned with the storm of applause as the several organizations saluted and drooped their colors to New York's popular Governor. Gen. Parker and his brilliant staff, who by the way executed a most perfect salute, being Albanians, were greeted with most friendly demonstrations; but the cheers were deafening as Col. Austen and the 13th Regt., Brooklyn, filed passed the Governor.

The 13th was equalized in 15 companies of 16 full files, wearing the new State overcoat, with knapsacks topped by a rolled scarlet blanket. The "mother of regiments" never appeared to better advantage, and as company after company swung by, with solid fronts, perfect alignments and distances and graceful salutes from officers, it was no wonder that the spectators vented their applause. It was a display that will live in the remembrance of not only the Governor but of all who witnessed it.

The 22d, Col. Camp in command, followed the 13th. The "Defendants" were also in the new overcoat, with helmets and knapsacks with blankets rolled, and presented 11 companies, 16 files. The "boys" looked tired, and even under the eye of their old colonel, Gen. Porter, Adjutant General of the State, were not at their best. Their passage was a good one, with alignments and salutes all that could be desired, but the vigorous step and well known dash of the "Two Two's" seemed wanting.

A provisional regiment, composed of 12 separate companies, under command of Col. Saml. M. Welch, 65th Regt., Buffalo, followed the 22d. They were equipped in helmets and the new blue overcoat, but all had not been furnished with the red blanket, and the general appearance was somewhat marred. The companies composing this battalion were as follows: 6th, Troy, Capt. J. W. Cusack; 32d, Hoosick Falls, Capt. C. W. Eddy; 23d, Saratoga, Capt. R. C. McEwan; 21st, Troy, Capt. J. H. Lloyd; 14th, Kingston, Capt. J. G. Van Elten; 7th, Cohoes, Capt. B. G. Tymeison; 3d, Oneonta, Capt. Walter Scott; 31st, Mohawk, Capt. A. J. Budlong; 37th, Schenectady, Lieut. Thos. Gregg; 23d, Hudson, Capt. C. F. Beale; 38th, Schenectady, Capt. A. A. Yates; and 18th, Glens Falls, Capt. J. S. Garrett.

The splendid marching and almost faultless manual of these Separate Companies speak volumes for the work performed at the State Camp, and as they tramped past the reviewing stand the applause was spontaneous and well merited. Where all were in such splendid condition it is indeed hard to individualize. Every man seemed on his mettle, and appeared as though the reputation of his town depended on his personal efforts. The result was most satisfactory, and but for the awkward handling of the sword of some of the junior officers, the passage of the battalion would be fully equal to that of the 13th Regiment. To the 6th and 21st, Troy; 14th, Kingston, and 32d, Hoosick Falls, must be awarded a very slight meed of praise over their fellows.

Following the battalion of Separate Companies came Albany's pet command, the 10th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Fitch, with four companies, equipped in the new State overcoat. It was most unfortunate that the pride of Albany was allowed to, as it were, "go as you please," for the companies were unequaled and were company front or in platoons as each captain desired. From a military standpoint the effect was ludicrous, and though nothing but praise can be awarded to the several companies for their steadiness, alignment, marching and salutes, the general effect was not harmonious.

Following the Albany contingent came another provisional battalion, under command of Major John J. Riker, 12th Regt., New York City, and composed of a battalion of four companies of the 12th, the 41st Co., Syracuse, Capt. J. G. Butler; 16th Co., Catskill, Capt. A. M. Murphy; 12th Co., Troy, Major Jas. Egolf; the 6th Battery, Binghamton, as Infantry, Capt. Laurel L. Olmstead, and the 1st Battery, New York City, Captain Louis Wendel, who, by the way, was the only mounted officer in the battalion. In appearance this battalion was indeed a mixture. The four companies of the 12th wore the old gray overcoat, with knapsack and red blanket, and, very properly, fatigue cap and black belt for officers. We don't distinctly remember any regulation that requires the dropping of full dress headgear

and gold belts when the overcoat is worn, but it is "a custom of the Service" which is strictly adhered to in the Army. The battalion of the 12th was the only one in the column that followed this "custom" and the expressions from spectators along the route of march, "There go the Regulars" proved that even civilians can distinguish good from bad taste. The long march seemed but to steady this battalion, for as they passed the reviewing officer their swinging step, close ranks and perfect distances were the equal of any organization that had passed before his Excellency. If they were not "Regulars," they had all their qualities, and the expression so often used in the column of the JOURNAL that the 12th is a working regiment was on this occasion forcibly demonstrated. Major Riker was proud of his battalion and had good reason, for its appearance, even in the old gray coat could not be excelled. The 12th Separate Co., Troy, Major Egolf, in three platoons, followed the battalion. The company had 70 men in ranks, but, unfortunately, all had not received the new overcoat, and his color guard—but why should a separate company carry colors—were in the well-worn gray. The mixture of uniform spoiled the otherwise fine appearance of the company. Capt. A. M. Murphy, 16th Sep. Co., Catskill, also in gray, followed the Troy company. They were in good shape, and passed the Governor with credit. Behind them were the 41st Co., Syracuse, Captain J. G. Butler, in the new overcoat, and Captain Olmstead's 6th Battery, in blue, and with brown leggings. Both companies looked and marched well. Louis Wendel's 1st Battery brought up the rear, the beautiful horse of the captain and his wonderful curvatures attracting all the attention of the spectators.

Before closing, the special escort of the Governor, a mounted detachment from the 2d Battery, N. Y. City, under Lieutenants Wilson and Pasco, should be complimented for their most soldierly appearance and strict performance of their several duties. It was one of the most perfect commands in the column, and well merited the applause bestowed upon it.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJT.-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE following officers have been appointed and commissioned on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the State of New York. Governor Hill: Major-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjt. Gen.; Brig. Gens. Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice; Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon-Gen.; George S. Field, Chief of Engrs.; Joshua M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance; Emli Schaefer, Inspector-Gen.; Ralph Brandreth, Commissary General of Subsistence; Walter C. Stokes, Paymtr.-Gen.; Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Judge Advocate General; Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery; Col. Edmund L. Judson 2d, Military Secretary; Hugh O'Donoghue, Albert B. Hilton, George B. McClellan, William F. Lansing, Marcus D. Russell, Aides-de-Camp.

We presume that an aide-de-camp is no less an aide, because in the order announcing his appointment he is spelt *aide-de-camp*, but we should like to know what authority there is for thus blending the French and English, as done five times in G. O. No. 2, A.G.O., Albany, Jan. 1, 1889. With the exception of Col. O'Donoghue, all the appointments of aides are new. Col. Hilton is a relative of Judge Hilton. Col. McClellan bears the honored name of his father, the general.

The other changes in the staff are few. The appointment of Ferdinand P. Earle as Chief of Artillery is a most excellent one. Though he was born in Hartford, Conn., Gen. Earle is the descendant of a New York merchant, Morris Earle, who was in business in this city prior to the war of the Revolution, and who died in 1780. He is proprietor of Earle's Hotel and the Hotel Normandie. His service in the militia dates from Oct. 23, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Co. B, 7th Regiment. April 5, 1861, he was unanimously elected as captain of the battery with which he has done such efficient service, the 2d Battery, N. G., S. N. Y., and in which he has acquired an experience which will be of great service to him in his new position. The position of Quartermaster-General is yet to be filled and there is another aide-de-camp to be appointed. The National Guard were greatly indebted to Governor Hill during his past term for intelligent appreciation, and the announcement of his new staff is proof that the interest he has shown in them is to be continued. In G. O. No. 1, Albany, Jan. 1, 1889, Gen. Porter, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, says:

Assuming the direction and control of the military forces of the State for another official term, the Commander-in-Chief expresses his appreciation of the substantial progress made by the National Guard, and his gratification at the high estimation in which it is held by the people.

The representatives of the people have been liberal in their allowances for the support of the troops, and it may be safely asserted that no other policy will be pursued, so long as it results in furnishing a well instructed and well disciplined force for the maintenance of law and order, the protection of property and the defence of the State.

The Commander-in-Chief is confident that the officers and men of the National Guard will make every effort, and improve every opportunity to qualify themselves to perform intelligently and efficiently whatever service they may be called on to render, as well as to deserve the recognition which has been accorded them by their fellow citizens.

THE COLONEL OF THE TWELFTH NEW YORK.

LAST Monday evening, Dec. 31, the officers of the 12th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., elected to the vacant colonelcy Mr. Thomas H. Barber, late a lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery. Since Col. Jas. H. Jones resigned, last spring, there has been enough of hope that he might return to the command that he had so efficiently filled to delay this election. The regiment was in excellent hands, in the meantime, with Lieut.-Col. Dowd in command, but as it was known that that accomplished officer would not accept the colonelcy, a good deal of quiet looking around for the proper successor to Col. Jones has been done. The result is the election just mentioned, and upon it the 12th Regiment is to be congratulated very heartily. It has had very remarkable good fortune in the succession of its colonels for many years, and its latest choice will fully maintain its traditions in this respect.

Mr. Barber was appointed from New York to a cadetship at West Point and graduated in 1867, standing No. 23 in a strong class of 61. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, and for nearly three years was stationed at Fort Hamilton,

New York harbor. In February, 1870, he was ordered to the Military Academy, and remained there until August, 1876, as Assistant Professor of French. In 1872 he was promoted to 1st lieutenant. Then followed nearly two years of signal duty at Fort Whipple, Va., succeeded by three years in garrison at Fort Adams, near Newport, R. I. In October, 1881, Lieut. Barber was assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Hancock, where he remained until July, 1885, when he resigned.

This record, read between the lines, shows that the new Colonel will be an officer of rare accomplishments and of ripe experience. He is a gentleman in all that the title implies, of fine appearance, and a soldier to the tips of his nails. Under his command the 12th Regiment may reasonably expect to make greater advances in strength and efficiency than have marked the last few and successful years of its history.

NEW PARADE GROUND AND RIFLE RANGE.

Matters in regard to the new parade ground for the National Guard at Van Cortlandt, N. Y. City, are progressing favorably. The board of estimates and apportionment has allotted \$25,000 to commence the work. Besides the parade ground, a suitable rifle range will be built if possible, as Van Cortlandt is within easy reach via the 9th and 9th Ave. elevated roads, trains running every few minutes, the tedious delays and time lost in going to and from Creedmoor would be saved, and the expense to individuals will be so small in comparison, that a large increase in the number of marksmen will naturally result, and greater interest be taken in marksmanship generally. With the range at Van Cortlandt a loss of half a day is all that would be required in many cases. We hope that every effort will be made to secure a rifle range at Van Cortlandt.

NEW ARMORY FOR THE ELMIRA COMPANIES.

On Thursday, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock, the 30th Sep. Co. assembled at its old quarters, every man having his uniform and equipments packed, and marched to the elegant new State armory, recently erected for the accommodation of the organizations of the Guard located in Elmira, to wit, the 26th and 30th Sep. Cos. No ceremonies accompanied the ingress, but every member is only too well pleased to avail himself of the ample accommodations offered. The next evening the 26th took possession of their quarters in much the same manner. Both companies are loud in their praise of the handsome building and all its appointments.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The report of the Adjutant-General shows that the Ohio National Guard on Nov. 15 consisted of 87 companies of infantry, eight batteries of light artillery and one troop of cavalry, aggregating 5,677 officers and men, a decrease of 40 during the year. The number of men in camp this year was 5,026, out of a total of 5,592, or 90 per cent.

The report shows that the Adjutant General made application to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and obtained a complete set of the muster and pay rolls of the militia of Ohio engaged in the war of 1812, and that the complete records of nearly 15,000 soldiers were obtained from the War Department during the year. The records were necessary for publication in the Roster of Ohio soldiers as provided for by law.

The report contains an account of the services of the Guard at Fairport and Ottawa, a complete register of the military services of the officers of the National Guard, both in the National Guard and the armies of the United States, and a roster of the Guard on Nov. 15.

The roster of Ohio soldiers is complete up to and including Vol. VIII., and the copy for Vol. IX., which will contain from the 141st to the 118th regiments, inclusive, is nearly ready for the printers. This work has been compiled with remarkable rapidity, and is a credit to the State and Commission charged by law with its compilation and publication.

In speaking of the general encampment of this year, the Adjutant-General says: "This is the first time in the history of the Guard that all the troops in the State have been brought together in a general encampment. The undertaking was somewhat of an experiment, and there were apprehensions as to its feasibility and success. The results have settled the question, and demonstrated that the soldierly qualities of both officers and men of the Guard are of a superior order."

Extracts are given from the reports of Colonels F. W. Moore, 1st Inf.; J. C. Howe, 2d Inf.; Wm. M. Williamson, 3d Inf.; F. H. Flock, 5th Inf.; J. C. Entrepin, 6th Inf.; Geo. R. Gyer, 8th Inf.; E. J. Poock, 17th Inf.; Major W. L. Kellogg, 19th Inf.; Wm. Townsend, 9th Bat.; Lieut. A. C. Sharps, 23d U. S. Inf., and Lieut. Chas. E. Kilbourne, 2d U. S. Art.—all agreeing that the encampment was most enjoyable and profitable. Lieut. Kilbourne says: "I regard the entire encampment as a success in every particular. The National Guard is a fine body of men, of whom the State may justly feel proud."

Col. Howe says: "I am heartily in favor of State encampments, not however as an every year occurrence, but one held every four or five years would be of much benefit to the service."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of Col. H. F. Rockwell, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, give the following statistics: Sharpshooters—new, 41; requalified, 31. First class—new, 101; requalified, 71. Second class—new, 333; requalified, 235. Third class—new, 690; requalified, 216. Total, 1,788. Increase, 141. The total number of marksmen in service Nov. 1, which includes those who qualified in previous years, but who failed to requalify in 1888, was 2,338.

The companies entitled to the distinction of special mention are Cos. B, Cambridge, and M, Fall River, of the 1st Regiment, which qualified, respectively, 66 and 65 men, in each case more than the entire enrolment at any one time. Other companies which made a creditable record were Co. A, 1st Regt., 53 qualifications; Co. G, 1st, 49; Co. I, 1st, 49; Co. C, 1st, 40; Co. B, 2d, 34; Co. G, 2d, 33; Co. B, 3d, 41; Co. B, 4th, 49; Co. F, 5th, 41; Co. A, 6th, 32; Co. L, 6th, 35; Co. B, 6th, 32; Co. M, 6th, 31; Co. L, 6th,

M. Col. Rockwell regards the results obtained as fairly satisfactory, but the tables show that in some organizations there is still occasion for more attentive and profitable work.

The field officers of the 1st, 2d and 6th Regiments of Infantry, Mass. V. M., are ordered to assemble at the State House, Boston, at 1.30 o'clock p. m., Saturday, January 5, for the purpose of electing a brigadier-general, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Wales, Major-Gen. Samuel Dalton is ordered to preside. The result of this election will be the promotion of Col. Benjamin F. Bridges, of the 2d Infantry, who, it is expected, will receive practically the unanimous vote of the electors for the position. Although a western Massachusetts man, the newly elected brigadier will establish brigade headquarters in Boston.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

This new year will break brightly on the commands of the Illinois National Guard stationed in Chicago. After years of homelessness, the various organizations seem now in a fair way to possess each for themselves permanent quarters. Battery D (Tobey's) has a splendid armory of its own, and the 2d Infantry, Col. Wheeler, has for some years been the proud possessor of two spacious and desirable buildings, located one in the west and another in the south division of the city. Recent improvements have rendered each more attractive than ever.

The companies of the 4th Infantry have, though the "baby" organization, just entered their new home, built by their own energy and efforts; and now the 1st Infantry, following her younger sisters, has plans matured and hopes in the near future to erect a building suitable for her requirements at the corner of 16th and Wabash-streets.

The sixth annual report of the National Guard Association is now ready and will be read with interest by those into whose hands it shall come. The essays of Lieuts. Reade, Kennon, and Greene, U. S. Army, are of special interest, and atone for some of the careless inaccuracies of the printer.

Capt. Le Roy Steward, 2d Infantry, the new secretary, hopes before the lapse of many months to secure quarters for a permanent office in Chicago, which shall serve as a rendezvous for all the officers of the National Guard, both resident and visiting.

It is believed by his many friends that our efficient Adjutant General, J. W. Vance, will be retained in office by the incoming administration, as he was by the last.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In his annual report, Brig.-Gen. T. A. Huguenin, 4th Brigade, says of the State encampment at Greenville, N. C., last July:

"It gives me great pleasure to testify to the soldierly conduct of the various troops composing the encampment, and to place on record their determined efforts to do their duty to the State and to themselves. Rarely is there found in a body of nearly 800 inexperienced soldiers such discipline and orderly conduct as was evinced by the volunteer soldiers of the State at Camp R. H. Anderson. The short period of the encampment was fully utilized in drill, guard duty, etc., and I feel satisfied that it has had a good effect in stimulating that natural military spirit indigenous to South Carolinians, and hope to see the time when the State will provide, by appropriation, for the expenses attendant upon such encampments, which bring the young men of the State together, teaching them mutual reliance, and inaugurating friendly acquaintance and mutual respect.

"In closing this report I desire to express my thanks to the officers and men of the command for the ready and cheerful obedience which they observed, which, while contributing so much to our success and my satisfaction, reflected greater honor on them as soldiers and citizens.

"I am under great obligations to my staff, who, individually and collectively, contributed so much to lessen my duties and assist me in discharging them. I wish specially to place upon record the invaluable services rendered the State by 1st Lieut. C. H. Cabanis, Jr., 18th U. S. Inf., who, at my request, served as chief of staff. With his experience, intelligence, courtesy and judgment the details and duties of the camp were so arranged and ordered as to remove the many natural difficulties to be expected on such an occasion."

MISSOURI.

The detachment from the 3d Regiment of Kansas City, Mo., Col. M. Moore, who were detailed to keep the peace at Bevier, Mo., between rival factions of miners, have given an excellent account of themselves, and since their arrival on the scene there has been no further trouble, though the miners were found to be thoroughly armed and bent on mischief. The soldiers came on special train Dec. 10, accompanied by Col. Moore, Capt. J. D. C. Priest, Lieuts. W. M. Abernathy and F. C. Florence. They disembarked from the train with bayonets fixed and marched in excellent order to the building near the scene of the former riot. They numbered some 40 men in all and a crowd assembled to see them and many had never seen soldiers before, but no attempt was made to molest them. The people of Bevier with few exceptions were delighted to see them. The town was at once patrolled to watch for trouble, meals being served to the men in private houses. The company has been drilled at various times at Bevier and bore themselves in a very creditable manner. Guards were kept posted night and day, being relieved every three hours.

The monotony of camp was varied as much as possible. Some of the soldiers off duty went down in the mines, others walked around town, and card playing, as usual, was largely indulged in. The quiet of the strikers after the arrival of the troops was something remarkable. Some of the men were sent home and a fresh detail took their places. As the last Legislature made no appropriation for the pay of the militia in or out of service, those at Bevier will receive no pay unless a special appropriation is made for their benefit, and even in that case they cannot possibly get their pay for two or three months. It is hoped that the Legislature will do ample justice to those who are so deserving of it.

On the 16th the funeral of a Swedish miner who was shot in the riot took place and was largely attended. In anticipation of trouble Capt. Priest and a detachment of soldiers attended, but there was no disturbance. The number of troops on this day amounted to 15 men and two officers, the remainder having been relieved. Five men were kept on guard in the town during the night. Nearly all the men off duty attended church on Sunday.

On Dec. 17 some students of St. James Military Academy of Macon visited Bevier, and competitive drills between the academy boys and members of the militia were held. In the first drill, Harry Schilling, a private in Co. C of Kansas City, was the victor. In the second, Capt. H. C. Pitober of Albion, Ill., one of the St. James Academy cadets, carried off the honors. Col. Moore, with the authority of the Adjutant-General, endeavored to organize a company in Macon, nearby the scene of former trouble, and which could do duty at Bevier in case of necessity. At present there seems little chance of success. The troops have orders to remain until further orders.

Several minor disturbances have occurred which have been promptly suppressed.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform (cap, blouse, blue pants) and white gloves, on Monday, Jan. 23, 1889, for instruction in battalion movements, at 8 p. m. Instruction at the regular company drills during the month of January will be in the school of the company, manual of arms, loadings and firings. Capt. A. A. Oates is detailed as instructor of recruits. Warning officers must serve all notices personally at the residence or place of business.

The veterans of the 8th have completed their organization and its title is the Society of War Veterans and ex-members of the 8th Regiment. Maj. L. Buck is president.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

In the 13th N. Y. the following non-commissioned officers have been warranted: Harry A. Williams, Sergeant-Major; William P. Rae, 1st Sergeant, Co. G; Frederick D. Van Houten, Sergeant, Co. G; Sam H. Gray, Sergeant, Co. K; Marie Dunn, Corporal, Co. G; Irving F. Hall, Corporal, Co. G; George B. Allen, Corporal, Co. K; Joseph A. Barnett, Corporal, Co. K; Gilbert H. Harrington, Corporal, Co. K; Arthur S. Pierson, Corporal, Co. K; Joseph B. Pollock, Corporal, Co. K; and Delaney Smith, Corporal, Co. K.

In the last inspection returns of the 13th N. Y., Col. T. H. McGrath, Asst. Insp. General, made the following endorsement: "In general appearance and discipline this inspection of the 13th was the best of any during the past six years. The proper and careful adjustment of equipments, steadiness of the men during the entire ceremony, gave evidence of thrift and discipline, which is admirable. Co. F was the poorest presented company in the regiment; it has gained nothing in membership, is below the minimum, and evidently needs immediate and thorough looking after. Otherwise the regiment is to be congratulated."

The gymnasium of the 13th N. Y. is fitted up in a very perfect condition. The dues are \$3 per year or \$1 for 4 months, a very reasonable tax for the many benefits derived.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

The regiment assembled at its armory in State service uniform, black belts and helmets, on the evening of Dec. 23, 1888, for review and presentation of marksmen's badges, long-service medals and ambulance corps badges. Adjutant's call was sounded at 8.15. In posting his marker, the adjutant put his hands on him and stood close to get him in position, instead of standing three yards in his rear to post him. The equalization was 9 commands of 12 files, and the formation, we regret to say, was the poorest we ever witnessed in the regiment. The color company went into line by the right, instead of the left, and other companies of the right wing made the same error, going to the rear, instead of to the front, which necessitated a change of position and delay in the formation. The guides, who precede their companies to establish the line, should be more prompt. Several appeared in doubt as to the proper time to come out. When on the line the commandant of each company should bring it to support arms as soon as the commandant next succeeding him in his own wing commands "front" (with the exception of the flank companies who come to support arms as soon as directed). This part of the ceremony was very irregular, and, with one or two exceptions, the companies were brought to support in a go-as-you-please manner.

Colonel Kopper being ill, the command was turned over to the lieutenant-colonel. Ranks were opened for review by General C. F. Robbins, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, and carry arms by the adjutant. The review was well executed, and during the passage down the line the men were steady. After the ranks were closed, four right was ordered, and then fours left, which brought the command in column of companies. The passage was good and salutes of officers fair. The wheel into line after passage was very good, and no distance lost. The salutes of the officers were very good, but in passing in review their salutes were not so good, the swords being brought up in an awkward manner.

The battalion was brought to rear open order and then to parade rest, and the presentation of medals for long and faithful service made by Gen. Robbins, who delivered a few brief and fitting remarks. Gold medals for 20 years' service were presented to Sergt.-Major J. E. Kohlen, 1st Sergt. J. H. Bonnell, Co. K; ex-Capt. J. A. Taylor, Co. K; Silver medal for 15 years' service to Capt. A. T. Francis, Co. G; ex-Capt. L. F. Barry, Co. I; ex-Capt. A. L. Webber, Co. G; J. Hannen, Co. C; J. Foster, Co. K; H. White, Co. A; Bronze medal for 10 years' service to Q. M. Sergt. W. B. Glendon, Co. H; Pvt. E. L. Gayton, Co. D; W. J. Burt, Co. K; J. H. Curry, Co. K; J. B. Burt, Co. F; and to the following ex-members: E. J. Ticknor, E. H. J. Moore, E. J. J. Jefferson, K. C. S. Henry, B. G. H. Van Ness, E. W. W. Chilton, K. G. A. Benham, H. O. H. Rogers, I. G. C. Smith, H. J. R. Serrera, K. J. C. Rue, K. J. Vanette, K. G. A. J. Norman, H. G. Brady, H. G. A. DeMolins, Jr., J. A. Wood, G. The Ambulance Corps badges were then presented to the eight men entitled to receive them. After this the Marksmen's Badges for the season of 1888 were presented to the 95 successful winners, whose names have already appeared in the JOURNAL.

During the presentation of Long Service medals the men were kept at parade rest until almost the finish, at which time the oversight was corrected and the command "in place rest" given. The regiment is in good order, and ready for room and had no preliminary drill as a body this evening, but this is no excuse for the poor formation and we are at a loss to account for the poor exhibition in question. The regiment, barring the formation, made a very creditable showing. The officer in command should save his voice and not force it; at the conclusion of the parade his voice was gone.

Co. B, 71st N. Y., Captain Kennedy, has organized a bayonet squad of 18 men, and expect to give an exhibition at a reception some time this winter.

The resignations of Lieutenants W. W. Chilton, Co. K, 71st N. Y., and Edward J. Little, Co. H, 71st N. Y., have been accepted.

The band of the 71st N. Y., under the able direction of Mr. Arthur A. Clappe, is now giving concerts at the Academy of Music, New York, on Sunday evenings. Chairman C. H. Hoyt, of the Music Committee, in a circular, says: "The band is now composed in second to none, and reflects credit upon the regiment."

Co. B, 71st N. Y., will give a reception on February 5, at

which the 5th Field Guards, of New Haven, Conn., will be present on invitation and give an exhibition drill.

CONNECTICUT.

In accordance with the report of the Brigade Inspector of the State Rifle Match for Regimental Teams of the N. G., held at Hartford, Wednesday, Oct. 17, the trophies are awarded as follows: 1st prize, Silver Cup, 1st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 2d prize, Silver Cup, 2d Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 3d prize, Silver Cup, 3d Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 4th prize, Silver Cup, 4th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 5th prize, Silver Cup, 5th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 6th prize, Silver Cup, 6th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 7th prize, Silver Cup, 7th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 8th prize, Silver Cup, 8th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 9th prize, Silver Cup, 9th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 10th prize, Silver Cup, 10th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 11th prize, Silver Cup, 11th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 12th prize, Silver Cup, 12th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 13th prize, Silver Cup, 13th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 14th prize, Silver Cup, 14th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 15th prize, Silver Cup, 15th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 16th prize, Silver Cup, 16th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 17th prize, Silver Cup, 17th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 18th prize, Silver Cup, 18th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 19th prize, Silver Cup, 19th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 20th prize, Silver Cup, 20th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 21st prize, Silver Cup, 21st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 22nd prize, Silver Cup, 22nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 23rd prize, Silver Cup, 23rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 24th prize, Silver Cup, 24th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 25th prize, Silver Cup, 25th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 26th prize, Silver Cup, 26th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 27th prize, Silver Cup, 27th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 28th prize, Silver Cup, 28th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 29th prize, Silver Cup, 29th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 30th prize, Silver Cup, 30th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 31st prize, Silver Cup, 31st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 32nd prize, Silver Cup, 32nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 33rd prize, Silver Cup, 33rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 34th prize, Silver Cup, 34th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 35th prize, Silver Cup, 35th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 36th prize, Silver Cup, 36th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 37th prize, Silver Cup, 37th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 38th prize, Silver Cup, 38th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 39th prize, Silver Cup, 39th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 40th prize, Silver Cup, 40th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 41st prize, Silver Cup, 41st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 42nd prize, Silver Cup, 42nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 43rd prize, Silver Cup, 43rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 44th prize, Silver Cup, 44th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 45th prize, Silver Cup, 45th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 46th prize, Silver Cup, 46th Regt.; 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62nd prize, Silver Cup, 62nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 63rd prize, Silver Cup, 63rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 64th prize, Silver Cup, 64th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 65th prize, Silver Cup, 65th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 66th prize, Silver Cup, 66th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 67th prize, Silver Cup, 67th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 68th prize, Silver Cup, 68th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 69th prize, Silver Cup, 69th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 70th prize, Silver Cup, 70th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 71st prize, Silver Cup, 71st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 72nd prize, Silver Cup, 72nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 73rd prize, Silver Cup, 73rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 74th prize, Silver Cup, 74th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 75th prize, Silver Cup, 75th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 76th prize, Silver Cup, 76th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 77th prize, Silver Cup, 77th Regt.; 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93rd prize, Silver Cup, 93rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 94th prize, Silver Cup, 94th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 95th prize, Silver Cup, 95th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 96th prize, Silver Cup, 96th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 97th prize, Silver Cup, 97th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 98th prize, Silver Cup, 98th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 99th prize, Silver Cup, 99th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 100th prize, Silver Cup, 100th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 101st prize, Silver Cup, 101st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 102nd prize, Silver Cup, 102nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 103rd prize, Silver Cup, 103rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 104th prize, Silver Cup, 104th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 105th prize, Silver Cup, 105th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 106th prize, Silver Cup, 106th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 107th prize, Silver Cup, 107th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 108th prize, Silver Cup, 108th Regt.; 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score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 169th prize, Silver Cup, 169th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 170th prize, Silver Cup, 170th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 171st prize, Silver Cup, 171st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 172nd prize, Silver Cup, 172nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 173rd prize, Silver Cup, 173rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 174th prize, Silver Cup, 174th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 175th prize, Silver Cup, 175th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 176th prize, Silver Cup, 176th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 177th prize, Silver Cup, 177th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 178th prize, Silver Cup, 178th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 179th prize, Silver Cup, 179th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 180th prize, Silver Cup, 180th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 181st prize, Silver Cup, 181st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 182nd prize, Silver Cup, 182nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 183rd prize, Silver Cup, 183rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 184th prize, Silver Cup, 184th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 185th prize, Silver Cup, 185th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 186th prize, Silver Cup, 186th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 187th prize, Silver Cup, 187th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 188th prize, Silver Cup, 188th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 189th prize, Silver Cup, 189th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 190th prize, Silver Cup, 190th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 191st prize, Silver Cup, 191st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 192nd prize, Silver Cup, 192nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 193rd prize, Silver Cup, 193rd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 194th prize, Silver Cup, 194th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 195th prize, Silver Cup, 195th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 196th prize, Silver Cup, 196th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 197th prize, Silver Cup, 197th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 198th prize, Silver Cup, 198th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 199th prize, Silver Cup, 199th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 200th prize, Silver Cup, 200th Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 201st prize, Silver Cup, 201st Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 202nd prize, Silver Cup, 202nd Regt.; score 220 yds. 220 yds. 210; 203rd prize, Silver Cup,

11, 1888, to Dec. 11, 1888, have I not completed 20 years' service, less 1 month and 3 days, having been in service all the time, except as stated? **Ans.**—We think you have.

Constant Reader asks: When will the *Junata* arrive at New York? **Ans.**—The *Junata* arrived at Madeira, Dec. 21, bound for New York. The ship is under sail and in all probability, if no accident befalls her, will reach New York between the 25th and 30th of January this year.

Constant Reader.—It is difficult to get a transfer from the line to the Sig. Corps, but with the necessary qualifications which you appear to possess, it might be effected. Better consult your company commander as to the advisability of making application, and if you make it be sure to state in full the extent of your general education, knowledge of telegraphy, etc.

A Reader is informed that the drill in a regimental armory, such as the companies of the 7th Regiment, are in the main restricted, is so unlike that to which companies of the Regular Army are subjected, that a comparison between the two is difficult. We should say that under the conditions of actual service in the open country the Regulars would have the advantage.

W. I. asks: 1. Who is your National Guard editor now? I used to send news to Mr. Wisman several years ago? **Ans.**—Address the editor. The gentleman you mention has not been connected with the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** for a long time.

2. Forgive me column of four from files, arms at right shoulder, do the men remain at right shoulder when they halt at the time of the formation? How about this same movement if at any other position of the arms on the march, say support, trail, etc.? **Ans.**—The general rule is followed, that the piece is brought to carry arms whenever the soldier halts. Forming the column of four, while marching, the men do not halt, and therefore maintain the position of their pieces.

Musician asks for some information as to the status of leaders of Army bands. **Ans.**—Under the Act of June 20, 1864, leaders of regimental bands received \$75 per month. This was abolished by the Act of March 3, 1868. At that time, under the law, one-fourth of the members of each band were paid \$34 per month, one-fourth \$50 per month, and the remaining half \$17 per month. The Act of July 28, 1866, prescribed that 16 bands, including the band at the Military Academy, be retained with organization as then provided by law, to be assigned to brigades in time of war, and in time of peace to assembled brigades, or to forts or posts at which the largest number of troops shall be ordinarily stationed, and the band at the Military Academy shall be placed on the same footing as other bands. The Act approved March 3, 1867, directed that of the 16 bands provided for in the Act of July 28, 1866, all except the band at the Military Academy be discharged, and that there be enlisted in each regiment a chief musician to be instructor of music with a salary of \$60 per month and the allowances of a Q. M. sergeant.

Enquirer asks: 1. A company being in column of fours at a halt, and the command being given, on right or left into line, does not the leading guide wait for the command, "march," before placing himself on the flank of the first four, and does he not bring his piece to carry when he has taken his position? **Ans.**—The guide is not directed by tactics to move until the command "march," and should, therefore, stand steady until the leading set of fours commences its wheel, when he should promptly place himself on the proper flank. The guide should not change the position of his piece until the command "halt." The company is considered as a column of fours until the leading four arrives on the line, and under such conditions guides carry their arms the same as the men in the ranks.

2. An enlisted man out of ranks, armed with his rifle, having occasion to speak to an officer above the rank of captain, what is the proper salute? **Ans.**—The sergeant's salute; see Par. 112 and 794. The points you mention in your first question are not clearly provided for by the tactics or by decisions, and in answering the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** merely gives its opinion, which is supported, however, by that of eminent students of tactics.

Adjutant asks: 1. Where does the Adjutant take post at the command "front," after rear open order? Par. 393, Upton's Infantry Tactics, says the Lieutenant-colonel and Adjutant take their places as directed, but I have failed to find any place assigned for the Adjutant, unless he takes a place with the staff in order of his rank. **Ans.**—At front he posts himself three yards from the right of the front rank. See Par. 393, Upton's Tactics, for his assigned place.

2. Should the Adjutant of an infantry regiment carry a sabre or a straight line officers' sword? **Ans.**—A straight sword, the same as that of line officers.

3. Should the Adjutant of an infantry regiment wear helmet cords in addition to the aiguillettes, and is he considered a mounted officer? **Ans.**—He wears a field officer's helmet, with plume, braids and cord. See letter, A. G. O., Jan. 26, 1887. He also wears aiguillettes, according to previous instruction from the same authority. He is not mounted during battalion manoeuvres, but is mounted in field service, and usually on the march.

4. Where does the Adjutant ride or march on street parade? **Ans.**—In marching at route step he accompanies the colonel, at the head of the column. Street parades are not provided for in tactics. The Adjutant should march in the place in column provided for by the tactics, whether column of fours or of subdivisions.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

REPORTED especially for the United States Army and Navy Journal by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., all rights reserved Dec. 25:

Homer M. Caldwell, Worcester, Mass., revolver.
Harry A. R. Dietrich, South Bethlehem, Pa., steam boiler.
W. B. Smith, Lawton, Fla., marine distress messenger ball, and flexible marine messenger ball.

Herman Wettstein, Harvard, Ill., auxiliary steering brake for vessels.

John Hopson, New London, Conn., boiler.

All bearing date of Jan. 1, 1889:

Corydon Wheat, Geneva, N. Y., boiler.

Joseph Baushke, Breslau, Prussia, Germany, boiler cleaner.

Lewis Bidauld, Lyons, France, screw-propeller.

Francis M. Barber, Washington, D. C., ship's locker.

Oscar Andre, Paris, France, skylight.

Edgar S. Harpist, Tyler, Texas, steam engine.

The following are recent English patents:

6506. A. G. Greenway, West Derby. Improvement in the manufacture of steel; blowing air through the molten metal in order to eliminate some of the carbon and other matters and increase the tensile strength, and the metal while molten with electricity, either before, after, or during the blowing. (Accepted Oct. 6, 1888.)

16438. G. J. Saelus, Washington. Improvements in the manufacture of steel, by means of which a rapid oxidation of the metalloids in the pig-iron takes place, and at the same time a considerable quantity of metalloids is reduced from the molten ore by the reaction of the molten metalloids. The heat of the metal is kept up and increased so that it remains thoroughly fluid, and it for running at all times into a casting ladle. The metal is run off through a cap hole. (Accepted Oct. 6, 1888.)

6582. J. W. Bookwalter, Springfield, Ohio. Improvements in apparatus for converting crude iron into malleable iron or steel. (Granted Aug. 24, 1889.)

12802. C. E. Houston, London. Improvements in and connected with the vaporization of volatile liquid hydrocarbons, and the utilization of the vapor thereof for actuating motive power engines, and apparatus or arrangements for those purposes.

TRIAL OF THE "VESUVIUS."

THE second trial of speed of the United States dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*, which took place Friday morning, Dec. 26, proved a partial failure, and the cruiser has been returned to her dock at Cramp's shipyard for repairs. After leaving the shipyard the vessel, accompanied by the U. S. S. *Despatch*, proceeded to Ship John Light, where the measured course for the speed test of Government steamers has been marked off. After waiting for flood tide the officials decided to make the test shortly after dark in the evening. The conditions were decidedly unfavorable. The wind was blowing a gale and the sea heavy and choppy, sufficiently so to deter many masters from going outside. The *Vesuvius*, however, went on her way, and despite the disadvantages of both sea and weather, she made very excellent time, making the two runs over a two-knot course at the rate of 19.59 knots per hour.

The water over the measured course, as laid out by the *Despatch*, was too shallow to give the vessel a fair chance, and it had the effect of retarding the vessel at least one-half to three-quarters of a knot per hour. The trial was then abandoned for the night.

Early next morning steam was got up and when the word was given the cruiser started off and soon acquired a speed of 21 knots per hour. When about three-fourths of the distance had been covered one of the air pumps connecting levers on the port engine broke, which necessitated the shutting off of that engine, and the remainder of the run was made with the starboard engine alone. Under these conditions her speed over the whole course was 19.47 knots per hour. After making this run the trial ended, the *Cramps* declining to attempt a second run with one air pump disabled.

THE NEW GERMAN DRILL BOOK.

(Continued from page 355, Dec. 25.)

THE German Infantry Regiment, with which we now have to deal, consists of either three or four battalions—and is a tactical as well as an administrative organization. It answers in fact, in all respects, to our Brigade, and is handled in the same manner. It is commanded by a Colonel. The Regimental Commander only gives "Cautions" and Orders, the Battalion Commander giving the "commands" in pursuance of them.

The battalion must be able to execute with accuracy the movements previously described, not only when acting singly but when it is combined with others. But it should be borne in mind that as simultaneous movements in close order are seldom practicable in actual warfare, precise uniformity of execution is only to be required within the battalions, and is to be as much simplified as possible.

As a rule, the battalions composing the Regiment are formed in one or two lines of Double Columns. In the normal formation the 1st and 3d battalions are on the right, the 2d and 4th on the left, but any other order is allowed. The interval between the battalions is twenty paces, and the distance of the first from the second line, thirty paces clear. If circumstances require it, the Regiment may be arranged in any desired way in one of the column formations previously described.

The movements of the Regiment in close order are thus briefly disposed of:

The movements consist of simple advances and retirements, wheels and flank marches, executed according to the principles laid down for the battalion. In advancing and retiring a battalion of direction is to be named. The leading platoons of all contiguous companies must maintain their dressing with one another, but this is not to be required from the other platoons.

If the movements are performed at attention (*im Trutt*), each battalion need only keep its own step, without reference to that of the others.

If the whole Regiment is to wheel on its front line (wheels of more than one-eighth of the circle are useless), the command is, "The Regiment will wheel to the left (right) one-sixteenth (or one-eighth) on the —th battalion." The named battalion wheels as ordered, advances for a distance equal to the depth of the column, and halts. The battalions on its flank or flanks move by the shortest way into line with it. The Regimental Commander orders the continuation of the movement. If the Regiment is formed in two lines, the first line advances after the wheel for a distance equal to the entire depth of both lines. The battalions in the second line move to their respective positions by the shortest way.

This is absolutely all, so far as movements in close order are concerned. The directions for forming the fighting line are also very concise, as the work is really done by the battalions independently on the principles previously laid down. The methods of forming the fighting line, it is observed, are various, but the commander must only push forward his battalions into it as they are wanted, holding the remainder in hand. The battalions which are thus kept back are placed in echelon in rear of the one of the flanks of the fighting line, seldom in the rear of its centre. The echelons must be disposed at such intervals as will enable them to command the whole of the available space for extension. As fresh battalions are sent forward, the fighting line is widened. When advancing, extension in the direction of the movement will be made by the leading battalion; in retiring, by the rearmost battalion. If the extension is to take place from a column of route, the battalions move independently into one of the regular column formations. But if the regiment is halted in one of the Assembly formations, the extension may take place upon the alignment of its own front. In all cases the battalion upon which the movement is to be executed must be specified. If the extension is to take place on the move, the battalions of the rear line halt till they have gained their proper distances and positions. The distances in depth to be kept must be determined according to circumstances. The lateral intervals between the battalions in the front line will depend on the general and immediate objects to be attained and the nature of the country. For the first extension they are specified by orders. The extensions are made either "at ease" or "at attention," and by the shortest lines. The movements of Regiment in skirmishing order are governed by points of direction being given to the battalions. A change of front can usually only be effected by extending from the columns in rear, the original front line assembling in rear of the new front as supports. A division of

direction is not to be specified unless it should be necessary to ensure the connexion with the centre or with the flank. When the Regiment is to reassemble in close order, it usually does so on the move, and in the direction of the march; otherwise on the original front and in the shortest way. The Commander indicates the battalion on which to assemble, and the formation to be assumed according to circumstances. The modes in which the company columns are to be extended are left with the battalions to which they belong, and are carried out on the principles previously laid down.

To the "Brigade" even less space is devoted. It is commanded by a Major-General and may be formed up in either one or two lines. Any order is allowable. In the further in two lines, the lines are formed in the same way as those of the Regiment. Special orders are to be issued for the position of the independent battalion and the battery, if present. The remainder of the short chapter may as well be given in full:

All movements of the Brigade when extended are to be determined by the indication to the Commanders of Regiments, etc., of the points of direction. If a Brigade consists of only two Regiments he may at once keep back a battalion in reserve.

Everything else is conducted according to the rules previously given with regard to Regiments extended for action. The extensions of the battalions are left to the Regiments, and are governed by the principles heretofore laid down.

THE BATTLE.

This concludes the First Part of the book *Die Schule*. The Second Part is by far the most interesting part of the work, being in effect a treatise on the proper application to actual fighting of the simple rules for drill laid down in the First Part. It is virtually a treatise on the practical application to actual service of the rules given in the First Part.

The first chapter of the Second Part consists of "General Principles," and is preceded by an introduction which may be summarized as follows:

A perfect mastery of the simple forms given in Part I. forms the groundwork of careful and uniform training of the Infantry. But these forms will fail to retain their principal object unless they are adapted with intelligence to the necessities of war. It is not possible, indeed, to assimilate entirely the conditions of the Exercise ground to those of the battlefield, and even if it were there would always be wanting the element of casualties. The losses in action usually affect the behavior of the troops more or less, and the extent by which troops are so affected will be proportionate to the value of their own morale and the amount of the losses. It is therefore an important point in Peace Exercises to create and increase the morale of the troops, and to employ every possible means for this purpose and for the maintenance of discipline. The desired result will be to a great extent produced by the exactness of strictness in the execution of the various movements in all exercises. And a significant warning is given that negligence of details on the exercise ground is by no means practical, but on the contrary, highly detrimental to practical work in war.

The normal formations must be abandoned without hesitation whenever the fluctuations of the battlefield require it. "But even when different bodies of troops are mixed up together, exactitude and order must not be lost sight of."

Exercises of practical utility for war when the right formations, etc., are chosen for effecting the object to be attained under the given conditions. Such must be chosen as would be necessary on actual service, in order to gain the greatest effect from one's own force and to diminish that of the enemy's. If, then, two objects—of which the former is always the most important—are satisfactorily attained, the success may be considered as of practical value. And the actual and gradual progress made in this manner, the more certain it will be that the effect of actual fighting will be lessened.

So far the introduction. We then come to the use of the Exercise ground, on which we are told the regulation movements are, in the first place, to be thoroughly practiced. Then follow these observations:

In the conduct of every engagement regard must be had to the object to be attained, the available force and time, and the direction of the ground.

If it is possible, in a given formation, to practice attacking a height, a village, or a wood, taking up a defensive position on an eminence, or advancing or retreating through a defile, it would be neglecting the favor of circumstances if full use were not made of such opportunities. But, as the attainment of the object of an engagement is of more importance than practice in utilizing peculiarities of ground, the number of exercises relating to the former must be greater than those relating to the latter. The troops must be informed whenever it is intended that the Exercise ground is to be considered as actual country.

In using the Exercise ground as actual country, there is necessarily wanting any change in its features—they must remain always the same for the same garrison. Special care must therefore be taken lest fixed series of movements should become habitual, by which practical exercises would be turned into mere local tactics, and ultimately degenerate into lifeless forms. But by means of simple and universally understood assumptions as to the existence of a trench, a defile, etc., the requisite variety may be given to the exercises.

Frequent exercises in the open country are in any case desirable in addition to those on the Exercise ground. When the basis of a thorough comprehension of the relevant principles and of the value of the forms to be selected has been laid by previous training on the Exercise ground, the troops will derive the greatest advantage from exercising elsewhere. It is also desirable that at inspections the Exercise ground and the open country should be alternately made use of.

In all exercises involving an engagement it is useful to indicate the enemy's position, even if only by a few men and some flags. Occasionally this position may have a somewhat greater strength, and the positions and movements of his troops in rear may be indicated. And from time to time the troops may be exercised against one another in two forces of about equal strength.

The next section is devoted to the characteristics of the two great classes of formation, extended or scattered formations (*Zersetzte Ordnung*) and close formation (*Geschoßene Ordnung*). Infantry, we are told, must be capable of fighting over any ground reasonably fit for an able-bodied man, and must not be stopped by obstacles of even considerable importance, though in heavy marching order, especially when in extended formation. As a rule, an infantry fight is decided by the effect of the fire, which can be most effectively employed in extended formations. Indeed, large bodies of troops are sure to suffer

* "Exercir Regiment für die Infanterie" (Drill Regulations for the Infantry). Berlin: Mittler u. Sohn, 1888.

great loss in a very short time if exposed in close order to the enemy's line. The period during which troops are actively engaged in close formation must therefore be as short as possible, while on the other hand they can fight for hours in extended order.

The object of close order is to keep in hand the combined and uniform power of a body of men massed together in a confined space. In former times the number of which each such mass might consist was only limited by the distance to which the Commanding Officer's voice would reach. The increased power of fire-arms now necessitates a further subdivision of troops in close formations.

The skirmisher, on the other hand, is not strictly confined to a particular place or attitude, or to handle his rifle by exact motions. But he must possess judgment, bodily activity, audacity, great skill in the use of his rifle and in the ability to avail himself of the nature of the ground, and must, besides, be continually observant of the directions of his immediate superior.

When a body of troops is in extended order the difficulties of command are increased when the ground is out up or thickly wooded, as also by the noise and other disturbing causes incident to an engagement. The fact that these difficulties will make themselves felt necessitates the most anxious care in the instruction of the troops. A body of men shows best in extended order that it has been thoroughly well trained, as in such a formation the more the immediate influence of the leaders is diminished the greater are the demands upon the independent capacity of the individual man.

Exercises in extended order and the right use of the rules respecting it and in the transition from extended to close order and vice versa, demand therefore more continuous practice than those in close order. Close formations formerly had to bear the brunt of infantry fighting, troops in extended order being only used as auxiliaries. Now, however, the extended formations are those which are especially used in action. In these formations the engagement is conducted, and in most cases brought to a termination. "The skirmishing line (Schützen-schloß) is therefore the chief fighting formation of infantry."

Close formations maintain, however, their importance for preparatory movements as the supports and reserves for the extended line, and as, under certain circumstances, striking a decisive blow. Only exceptionally, indeed, will they be used in the actual fighting line. And no engagement can certainly ever take place by bodies in close formation, unless they are in connection with troops in extended order.

(To be continued.)

(From the Admiralty Gazette.)

VALUE OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

It must be a sad reflection to thoughtful Englishmen that our former rulers so entirely underestimated the value of the Pacific Islands as to cast away the great advantages derived from the devotion of our missionaries through long years of labor, and the large outlay so willingly incurred at home in spreading the Gospel among their formerly half (or whole) savage inhabitants. Notwithstanding some drunkenness and debauchery caused by sailors, the natives of these islands highly valued both the missionaries and their work, and hence entreated our protection; but the sad want of appreciative qualities in the statesmen of earlier times led them to disregard the request of the natives. Fine islands, with noble harbors, which were then contributing to our trade, and containing populations sufficiently large for ordinary defensive purposes, were lightly cast aside, and as a consequence we now see groups such as the Society and Navigator Islands, etc., which merely required our protectorate flag and a consular agent to preserve and regulate the trade, in other hands and the commerce lost to us. We have not only cast away our predominant influence and the prestige formerly enjoyed throughout the North and South Pacific, but have also had disputes concerning the New

Hebrides with France, and unpleasantness at more than one point with Germany; and at the present time there is a sort of triangular duel between the adherents of the United States, those of Germany, and our own partisans. The gates of the Pacific routes were not only open but pressed upon our acceptance, but the Government were so short-sighted as to slight the urgent proffer, and now we seem glad to lay hold of the crumbs left in the shape of islands deficient in harbors, resources, and population. Nearer home, the United States are casting a friendly glance at Canada, and our West Indian subjects are said to love the Stars and Stripes since our watchful care has wrecked their industries. What steps are we taking to bind these islands to us? Have, indeed, our statesmen as yet realized the greatly-increased value to the empire of these possessions, directly the Panama Canal or Nicaraguan route is opened?

THE ABOLITION OF PRIVATEERING.

ONE word as to those who, while they admit that Great Britain has been placed under a grave disadvantage by accepting the doctrine that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, declare that she at the same time gained a compensating and equivalent advantage in the abolition, so-called, of privateering. The Declaration of Paris, they say, was of the nature of a bargain in which a valuable right was given for a valuable immunity. But unfortunately for those who so argue, the terms of the bargain are such that while every security is afforded that the right shall not be exercised, no security whatever is given that the immunity shall be enjoyed. The obligation to allow the neutral flag to cover enemy's goods is an obligation towards all the States which shall remain neutral during the war. They profit by it, they have every interest in enforcing it, and every right to resist its infraction. It is an obligation towards all the world, less the other belligerent, and one which all the world has a clear right to enforce and a paramount interest in enforcing. Not so the obligation to desist from privateering. In that the belligerent is bound towards the other belligerent alone; and if he chooses to break his obligation there is none to enforce it except that other belligerent, who, being already engaged in levying war upon him, is already doing his worst, and can do no more. The result is that while there is every security against the infraction of the one obligation, there is every inducement to the infraction of the other, should its infraction promise advantage; and that whenever Great Britain shall be at war she will be exposed at once to suffer all the disadvantages inflicted by the Declaration, and to reap none of the advantage said to be afforded by it; at once to be harassed by the enemy's privateers, and to be prohibited from touching the enemy's commerce. That this is no idle fear is proved by the language of the Russian press and merchants, who, recently forecasting the chances of a war with Great Britain, openly advised their Government to repudiate the first rule of the Declaration of Paris and to fit out privateers against British commerce.—*Thos. Gibson Bowles, R. N., in the U. S. Gazette, Dec. 15.*

NEW RAPID-FIRE CANNON.

The new English Armstrong 6 inch rapid-fire gun is a development of the Armstrong 4.72-inch rapid-fire gun, which succeeded in throwing in 1 minute and 40 seconds 10 projectiles, each weighing 45 pounds, with a velocity of 2,073 foot seconds, and capable of penetrating 8 inches of iron and 2 feet of oak and teak. The whole weight of the gun is only 4,200 pounds.

Instead of 45-pound projectiles, the British now have a gun which will throw with almost the same rapidity projectiles weighing 110 pounds, with a penetration of 10½ inches of iron and 4 feet of oak and teak. The powder charge of the 6-inch gun is nearly 42 pounds in weight, and the chamber pressure over 17½ tons.

The new cruiser *Rattlesnake* of the British service carries forward on her forecastle her only gun, which consists of a rapid-fire gun having a range of five miles. The *Rattlesnake*, which has a speed of 22

knots per hour, is able to work this gun, in an ordinary sea way, while running at her highest rate of speed.

In the engagement at Suakin the other day the *Racer* and *Starling* used their rapid-fire guns with more than usual success, and were instrumental in contributing not a small part of the victory to Gen. Grenfell.

A rapidity of 10 shots in one minute has been obtained from the 33-pounder Hotchkiss with a penetration of 8 inches of iron.

(From the London World.)

AS TO MACMAHON'S MEMOIRS.

MARSHAL MACMAHON is finishing his memoirs. He has sent proofs of the chapters relating to the military operations of the Austro-French war of 1859 to the Archduke Albert, Inspector of the Austrian Army, and those relating to the war of 1870-71 to Marshals von Moltke and Blumenthal, requesting in each case to be informed whether he has stated facts accurately. The interest of the memoirs will centre on two points: First, the influence political considerations had in preventing the retreat of his army on Paris after the defeats at Woerth and Forbach in 1870, and, secondly, the part which the Marshal played in assisting and afterward frustrating the attempts at a Monarchical restoration in 1883-4-5. The Marshal, as was well known, thought the Comte de Chambord acted very foolishly. The crown was ready to his hand and he had only to make a move to grasp it. He was, however, dissuaded from it by the Comtesse de Chambord, who, having no children and hating the Orleans Princes, loathed the idea of raising her husband up on high simply to make the throne secure for his cousin.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

THE German Navy may be said to have sprung into existence since 1850, for prior to that time there was scarcely any naval establishment in Germany. The unification of the German States, the accession of territory abroad, the warlike contingencies on the Continent, have all tended to the development of what is fast becoming one of the first naval powers in Europe. Much of the efficiency of the German Navy is due to the thoroughness of the training of her seamen and the high attainments of the personnel of the Service. Of this mention will be made later. At the last annual report the naval lists showed that there were on the active list 7 admirals, 719 officers of all grades, including engineers and surgeons, and nearly 15,000 men. In the list of vessels are 13 ironclad ships and 14 ironclad cruisers. In all there are 98 vessels, carrying 554 guns and having a sum total of 182,618 tons displacement. There are at present 76 completed torpedo boats of the first class, and before three years will have elapsed this number will be augmented to 125.—*N. Y. Times.*

CHINESE GORDON.

Or Gordon this anecdote is told: He was very fond of visiting the different provinces of his enormous principality, and as often as not used a "dahabe-yah," or Nile boat, as a means of conveyance. On one of these excursions Gordon, as was his wont, was walking along the bank with a small escort of two or three Egyptian soldiers and a few European officers. Suddenly a number of armed Arabs were descried rushing towards the party. Gordon was a few yards in advance of his followers, and seeing that all means of escape were cut off he deliberately aimed at the leading Arab with his rifle and fired. The shot missed, and Gordon fired his second barrel, but with the same result. The Arab was within 20 yards of him when one of his Egyptian escort knelt down and dropped the fanatic. The soldier got up well pleased with himself, and expected, somewhat naturally we must confess, to receive some meed of praise from the Governor General. Instead of which he was greeted with a volley of abuse and condemnation, for as the General explained, "If his time was come it was not the soldier's duty to interfere." We believe that this action, meritorious as it might

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seem to more worldly nature, neither received thanks nor any other ulterior benefits from the hands of the man whose life he had undoubtedly saved.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The English Volunteer Medical Staff have been making experiments on Hampstead Heath with electric hand lamps as a means of searching for the wounded on a battle field.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed a commission to inquire into the changes necessary in the drill of the infantry in view of the proposed introduction of the new magazine rifle. Archduke Albrecht is president of the commission.

The Department of State has been informed by the Minister of the United States at Peking of the following edit of the Empress Dowager, published in the Peking Gazette of Friday, Nov. 9, 1888:

The Emperor having reverently succeeded to his exalted inheritance, and increasing day by day in maturity, it is be-

coming that he should select a virtuous consort to assist in the administration of the palace, to control the Emperor's official household, and to encourage the Emperor himself in upright conduct. Let, therefore, Yeh-ho-na-la, a daughter of Deputy Lieut.-Gen. Keel Hsing, whom we have selected for her dignified and virtuous character, become the Emperor's consort.

Let Ta-ta-la, aged 15 years, a daughter of Chang Hsi, formerly a Vice President of a Board, become the secondary consort of the first rank; and let Ta-ta-la, aged 13 years, also daughter of Chang Hsi, formerly Vice President of a Board, become imperial concubine of the second rank. Respect this.

The Emperor has been reigning about 14 years, and is now 15 years of age.

A GREAT impetus has been given to inland navigation projects by the success, in spite of all difficulties, achieved by the Manchester Canal undertaking, which seems to have had no little share in improving the prospects of Bruxelles, Port de Mer. A numerously attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Belgian Cercle des Installations Maritimes was held in the hall of the Union Syndicate, at the Brussels Bourse, to urge the cutting of a canal which

would make Brussels a sea port by connecting it with the river Rupel, some little distance, before it joins the Scheldt.

The protected cruiser *Admiral Kosloff*, built in France for the Russian Government, by all accounts does not give satisfaction, and is reported to have broken down no less than three times on her first voyage.

FROM Honolulu comes the report that a British commercial house was granted a franchise by the Legislature to build a street railroad from Honolulu to Walkiki. The firm did not follow the conditions of the franchise, so the Minister of the Interior of the Hawaiian Government ordered the work to stop and commanded the Road Commissioner to tear up the rails, which was done. The English house complained to the British Minister, J. H. Wodehouse, and when the latter protested against the Hawaiian officials' action he was answered with a "To— with the British Government and its Commissioner also!" The Commissioner has reported the whole matter to the Imperial government, and the end of the matter is not yet.

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BIRTHS.

ATKINSON.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 23, to the wife of Lieutenant B. W. Atkinson, 6th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

SCHARTZ—RICE.—At the residence of Mr. I. L. Rice, Brookline, Mass., Dec. 29, by the Rev. Edward Hale, Mr. JOSEPH H. SCHARTZ, of Newark, N. J., and Miss CORINNE RICE, daughter of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, U. S. A.

WRIGHT—SANKO.—At St. John's, Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, WALTER COOK WRIGHT to Miss MARY GENEVIEVE SANKO, daughter of Captain J. M. J. Sanko, 7th U. S. Infantry.

DIED.

ABRAHAM.—At Rome, N. Y., December 28, MARY POWELL SHYMOUR, widow of Captain James S. Abbel, U. S. Army, aged 52.

CLAYTON.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 28, Major HENRY CLAYTON, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

FOREMAN.—In Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 28, JAMES K. FOREMAN, father of Mrs. H. W. Spangler, in his 52d year.

JACKSON.—At West Point, N. Y., Dec. 21, Cadet FRANKLIN M. JACKSON, U. S. Military Academy, son of General R. H. Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel 4th U. S. Artillery.

MADDOX.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1889, Captain W. A. T. MADDOX, U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

PROUDER.—At her residence in this city on Monday morning, Dec. 17, MARY MCLEAN, widow of Alexander M. Proudett and daughter of the late Hon. John McLean, of Salem, Washington County, New York.

SCHOFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, Mrs. HARRIET HARTLEY SCHOFIELD, wife of Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. Army.

STAMPER.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, Mrs. MARY E. STAMPER, mother of Lieutenant W. Y. Stamper, 21st U. S. Infantry.

VAN INWEGEN.—At Chadron, Neb., Jan. 1, CLYDE VAN INWEGEN, wife of Geo. A. Van Inwegen and daughter of the late Commodore Julius J. Boyle, U. S. Navy.

WHISTLER.—In Montana, December 12, MARGARET HALL WHISTLER, eldest daughter of General J. N. G. Whistler, U. S. Army.

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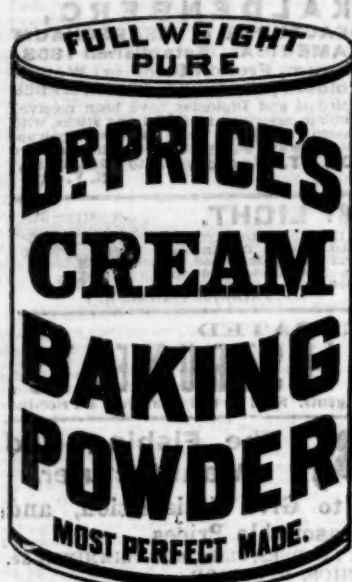
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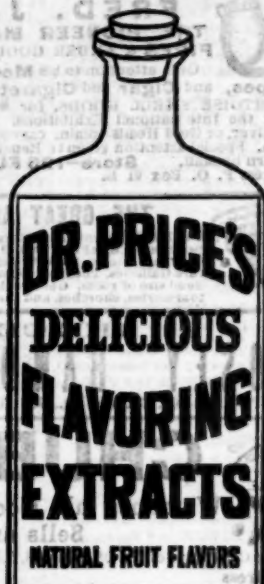
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